

American Monthly Magazine

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A SKETCH OF THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Lilla Dwight Spencer.

The colonial life of South Carolina may be divided into two eras: First, the government of the lords proprietors, 1663 to 1719; second, the government as a crown colony, 1719 to 1776.

Soon after the Restoration, King Charles II. granted to several of his friends and faithful adherents a vast tract of wilderness in North America, lying between north latitude 29 degrees and 36 degrees, and extending westward to the "South Seas," as the Pacific Ocean was then called. This was named the Province of Carolina, in honor of his royal majesty.

It is known to comparatively few that "the little state of South Carolina" originally extended to the Pacific Ocean! There are few more pathetic stories than that of the efforts to establish white communities in Carolina. The very first one, planted upon the noble bay and rivers near old Beaufort, was exterminated—not by the Indian in defense of his hunting grounds—but by the relentless and cruel Spaniard, who claimed the soil and felt sure he was doing God's service to destroy the English heretic! Then came the colony to the Ashley at Old Town, on the west bank of the beautiful river. This, too, was soon driven away by hostile savages, and quite as deadly fever, the remnant moving to Oyster Point, at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper (Kiawah and Etiwan) and founding the city of Charlestown.

This town soon became the centre of the colony and the seat of government. It would be well worth while to follow up the history of this remarkable colony. Her sufferings and

vicissitudes during her two hundred and thirty years of life afford a sublime story of heroic fortitude and endurance. Swept by hurricane; decimated by epidemic; often well nigh destroyed by fire; again and again beaten to earth by bombardment; her very foundations shaken by earthquake, she still survives in her quaint beauty. Sitting serene by her glorious harbor, patiently, yet confidently, she awaits the day of her renewed and expanded life. In literary taste and attainment, in genial courtesy, in all the sweet amenities of social life, in abundant hospitality, the old city by the sea has always been, and still is, preëminent. None know her really who do not revere her glorious past, and love her gracious present.

The colony at last established at Charlestown continued to grow and to extend its commerce with the West Indies and the mother-country. The lords proprietors promulgated a form of government devised by the famous philosopher, John Locke; the colonists were allowed to elect a legislature, but the governors and principal officers, civil and military, were sent out from England. The history of the colony for the first thirty years is painful reading. The Spaniards in Florida, the numerous tribes of Indians, who held most jealously the entire surrounding country, made constant and bloody raids upon the slowly extending English settlements. Often the labor of several years was swept away in a day by these relentless foes. The largest and most valuable reinforcement to the almost despairing colony was the coming of the French Huguenots. Driven from France by the folly of King Louis XIV., who in 1689 revoked the Edict of Nantes, these useful and devoted people came to Carolina to find freedom and toleration in a Protestant English colony. Yet strange to say they came near suffering both intolerance and persecution in their new home, for many of the English people of Carolina were prejudiced against these Frenchmen, and at first opposed their admission to a part in the government of the province. Happily this injustice was not fully enforced, and the Huguenots were soon absorbed into both church and state, and became bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh.

For many years a small church was maintained by the

Huguenots in Charlestown, but the great body of the French immigrants intermarried with the English gentry, and naturally and easily went into the Church of England.

The succession of governors from 1663 to 1702 is singularly rapid, few holding office more than a year or two, and during that period the colony seems to have been making simply a struggle for existence. After the accession of Queen Anne, however, the arena of action became broader. Spain seemed determined to make good her claim to all the territory of Carolina. Her stronghold at St. Augustine, with its heavy guns and strong garrison of regulars, was, and for a hundred years continued to be, a thorn in the side of the English colonies. The numerous and war-like Indians between St. Augustine and Charlestown were subsidized by the Spaniards, and were vigilant and persistent enemies.

At length, on June 18, 1702, Sir Nathaniel Johnson was appointed governor. This gentleman is one of the most remarkable and picturesque personalities of that troublous time. He had been bred a soldier; had done gallant service in the continental wars, and had been honored with knighthood. A native of the county of Durham, England, possessing landed estate, and having been a member of parliament, he had been a loyal adherent of the Stuarts. Declining as governor of the Windward Islands to swear allegiance to William and Mary, he had been for that reason removed from office. In 1689 he emigrated to South Carolina, and was foremost in many enterprises and experiments for the material benefit of the colony. Now, at this critical time, the lords proprietors realized his worth, and Queen Anne approved their choice. He was the man for the emergency, for France had now joined Spain in a war against England. Governor Johnson began immediately to fortify Charlestown and the whole province. He enrolled and disciplined the militia, procured and stored arms and military supplies, and armed several vessels for offensive and defensive operations.

Scarcely were these preparations completed when the need for them was demonstrated, and the governor's vigilance rewarded. A French frigate and four smaller vessels, bearing a considerable body of troops, entered the harbor, and, casting anchor, sent an officer to demand the surrender, within

an hour, of the town and entire province. The governor resorted to a stratagem to deceive the enemy as to the force at his disposal. The troops were massed in certain batteries, and the French officer was allowed to review them. Taking him thence by a circuitous route to other parts of the defenses, whilst the same soldiers were hurried over by the shortest way, the governor made his forces appear to be far larger than they really were. The French officer demanding a reply within an hour, Sir Nathaniel replied promptly and emphatically that "it needed not a minute to give an answer to that demand, for it had been shown that he was not in a condition to be obliged to surrender the town, but that he kept the same and would defend it in the name and by the authority of the great Queen of England, not counting the forces of the enemy, and bid him go about his business!"

The summons to surrender was not renewed in an hour or a day; but the French troops were landed on James Island and at other places. Governor Johnson quickly attacked and defeated them, destroying about one-third their forces. He then ordered an attack upon the fleet lying at anchor in the bay.

This was made so vigorously by Colonel William Rhett that the enemy beat a hasty retreat to sea. A few days afterwards it was found that the frigate lay in Sewee Bay, where troops had been landed. The governor ordered immediate pursuit by sea and land. The man-of-war was captured complete, and the land forces routed and made prisoners. And so the Carolinas were saved to the queen and the lords proprietors. Several times during Sir Nathaniel Johnson's administration it became necessary to inflict summary punishment upon the Indians. These military movements were executed in the most thorough manner by the governor through his able and gallant officers.

The next interesting episode is the contention of the dissentors against the establishment of the Church of England. This Governor Johnson had brought about with his accustomed energy and strong will against very bitter opposition. During his administration many of the churches were built in which services are still held in the old parishes of South Carolina. During his residence as a private citizen from 1689

to 1702, Sir Nathaniel Johnson introduced the silk culture and manufacture with such success that he realized from it five hundred pounds sterling a year. He made many improvements in the rice culture, and inaugurated the making of salt.

He had one son, Robert, who became governor several years later, and one daughter, who married Thomas Broughton. One granddaughter married Ralph Izard, and one married Mr. Stead. Not a male lineal descendant *of his name* survives this brave soldier and loyal gentleman, but there are numerous representatives of his daughter, Mrs. Broughton, and of Mrs. Izard.

Robert Johnson was appointed governor April 30, 1717, being the last proprietary governor. As strong as his father, he was perhaps a wiser and a better balanced man. Yet the strife between the lords proprietors and the colonial assembly had now reached such a crisis that Governor Johnson's wisdom and moderation availed little in effecting any material benefit to the province.

Perhaps the most important achievement of this brief administration was his masterly campaign against the pirates who infested this part of the Atlantic. Their daring and rapacity knew no limit—they often captured ships in sight of Charlestown bar. Governor Johnson, assuming command of the fleet in person, took vigorous measures, boldly pursuing and attacking the outlaws. Nor did he rest until Bonnet and most of the leading spirits were captured, and their fleet destroyed after a desperate fight. It is to be regretted that want of space forbids some details of this dramatic episode. By this great service Governor Johnson won the gratitude and thanks of his sovereign, and of the province and of the civilized world. In these brilliant actions the brave Colonel William Rhett was Governor Johnson's able lieutenant.

Contemplating the trying position he occupied we are filled with admiration of his absolute loyalty to the lords proprietors, whose appointee and representative he was. Rather than betray his trust or yield one demand of the assembly he accepted displacement by the revolution of 1719, which destroyed the authority of the lords proprietors. As his father, Sir Nathaniel, had done in like circumstances, he fully vindi-

cated the motto of his family—"Loyalty not Interest." At the same time we glory in the grand fight and complete victory by which the colonists secured *self-government*, thus preparing the way for the greater revolution of 1775-76. Never, perhaps, has inflexible devotion to duty and to faith been more signally vindicated and rewarded, for Robert Johnson lived to be honored by the appointment as royal governor by the king, who had known how well he had kept his former trust, and none so much honored and welcomed him in his new capacity as those patriots who had most strenuously opposed, and finally deposed him.

Governor Robert Johnson's administration from 1729 to his death in 1735 was most popular and successful. He was deeply lamented by all classes, and every honor was paid his memory. The general assembly erected a mural tablet in St. Philip's church, which was destroyed with the church in the great fire in 1835.

Thomas Broughton, his brother-in-law, as lieutenant governor, succeeded Governor Johnson. His fine residence, Mulberry Castle, built by him in 1714, is still standing in perfect preservation, and in possession of one of his descendants. Governor Broughton died in 1737, and was succeeded by William Bull, as president of the council.

William Bull and his son, William, administered the government as lieutenant governor and as acting governor for a very large portion of the period between 1737 and 1775. William Bull, the younger, was the last royal governor of South Carolina. It would be delightful to dwell upon the noble part he played at that trying time. Loyal to his king, and honestly preferring the old order, he vainly tried to stem the tide of Revolution. His dearest friends were the leaders, and upon them he exerted his great influence and strong character. But in the order of Providence old things were to pass away, and a great republic was to take its place in the family of nations.

Governor Bull retired from office with dignity, and resided in England during the War of the Revolution. He retained to the end of his life the devoted love and respect of his friends in South Carolina.

Arthur Middleton and others, whose names fill a large place in history, held the high office of governor.

Would that time allowed me even to outline the stirring events of these thirty-eight years—to trace the gradual development of the colony in population, material wealth, and in moral and intellectual strength. Dire misfortunes, sore trials came; pestilence and war wasted resources; even servile insurrection threatened home and family. Yet all redounded to final good. From the furnace of bitter trial the people came forth strong and self-reliant for the grand struggle of the Revolution—a people “who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain them.”

Let me beg your indulgence of some personal allusions. It is my privilege to be a lineal descendant of Governors Nathaniel Johnson and Thomas Broughton. Christiana, the daughter of Governor Broughton, and granddaughter of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, married in 1731 the Reverend Daniel Dwight, rector of the church at Strawberry, of which for eighteen years he was incumbent. In that ancient cemetery he lies buried.

From this union sprang the Dwights of South Carolina. At his home in South Carolina, my brother, Capt. Chas. Dwight, has a portrait in oil, copied in 1747 by Theus from the original at Mulberry, showing Christiana Broughton a lovely girl of sixteen. The original portraits of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and Lady Johnson, and of Governor Broughton, are still in a good state of preservation.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In my investigation of the homes of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, I have received the cordial cooperation of the respective state regents. Indeed, without their aid, the search would have been well-nigh impossible. In nearly every instance a committee has been appointed by the regent to examine into the question and report the result, which report has been kindly forwarded to me. In some

cases more time is asked for, as it is difficult to obtain reliable information.

I hope that this may be considered work worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that it may arouse interest in the matter of preserving the homes of these famous men, or at least marking the localities before it is too late.

Emily Hendree Park, State Regent of Georgia.

MARYLAND.

Mrs. C. G. Thom, state regent of Maryland, has given much help in locating the homes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from that state. She writes: "As you know, the signers of the Declaration from my state were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, William Paca and Thomas Stone. I took the inquiry concerning their homes promptly and with interest, and was astonished to find how slow and difficult it was to find out anything certain."

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.—Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 20, 1737, and died

in Baltimore, November 14, 1832. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Brook) Carroll, and was of illustrious lineage. He was educated abroad and in 1757 entered the Middle Temple, London, for the study of law. In 1765, he returned to Maryland and at once identified himself with the cause



Charles Carroll of Carrollton

of the colonists. He was a member of the Maryland committee of correspondence, one of her council of safety and a delegate to her revolutionary convention in 1775. He was also one of the commissioners, who undertook the unsuccessful

task of inducing the Canadians to join forces with the rest of the colonists. Maryland, on June 28, 1776, instructed her delegates to the continental congress to unite in declaring "the united colonies free and independent states." Armed with this authority, Carroll took his seat in congress July 18, 1776, and on August 2, signed the Declaration of Independence, affixing the words "of Carrollton" to his signature, to distinguish himself from his kinsman of the same name and to assume the certain responsibility of his own act. This same year he was a member of the convention which formed a constitution for the new state of Maryland. He served the young republic well in the continental congress as a member of the board of war. In 1788, he was elected first senator

from Maryland under the constitution of the United States and served till 1801.

His wife was Mary Darnall, daughter of Colonel Henry Darnall.

Mrs. C. G. Thom, state regent of



CARROLLTON.

Maryland, writes concerning his home that Carroll, in his early life, lived with his father in Annapolis. The house is still standing and is occupied by a Catholic institution. Later he lived in Darghoregan Manor, in Anne Arundel county, and there he died. The manor stands intact and is the residence of the Hon. John Lee Carroll, a great-grandson.

SAMUEL CHASE, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, April 17, 1741, and died in Baltimore, June 19, 1811. He was carefully educated by his father, a clergyman of the Episcopal church. He was an ardent patriot and early became a member of the Maryland provincial congress. Later he resisted the stamp-act and was a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," that violently assaulted the public offices, destroyed the stamps

and burned the collector in effigy. He publicly proclaimed his connection with these deeds and gloried in it. The Maryland convention sent him to congress in 1774 and continued him there till 1778. He ardently desired to declare independence at once and was impatient of delay. The Maryland convention was opposed to action at this time and would not give their delegates the right to vote for the withdrawal of the colonies from their allegiance to Great Britain. Chase chafing at not being able openly to advocate a measure that had his whole heart, gladly accepted the mission to Canada with Charles Carroll and



Samuel Chase

Benjamin Franklin. Shortly after his return from the fruitless task, Maryland withdrew her restriction and Chase gladly affixed his signature to the great document. Mr. Chase was a member of many important committees in congress. In 1786 he removed to Baltimore and became chief-justice of the newly established criminal court and was also a member of the Maryland convention that adopted the federal constitution. President Washington, who had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Chase from the early days of the Revolution, appointed him a judge of the supreme court in 1796, which office he held till his death.

He was twice married and four children, two sons and two daughters, survived him.

Mrs. Thom, the state regent, of Maryland, writes: "Chase commenced the erection of the large, handsome residence in Annapolis, often called the 'Chase House,' but shortly after it was begun, sold it to Colonel Lloyd, who completed it. Chase moved to Baltimore in 1786 and probably built a house on part of the square of ground (Lexington, Fayette, Eutaw and Paca streets) given him by his friend, Colonel John Eager Howard. The ground is now occupied by stores."

N. Dwight, author of the "Lives of the Signers," wrote in

1851: "On a part of that noble donation, Judge Chase built the house in which he lived and died; and the property is still possessed by his descendants."

WILLIAM PACA, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Wye-hall, Maryland, October 31, 1740, and died there in 1799. He was the son of a wealthy planter on the



Wm Paca

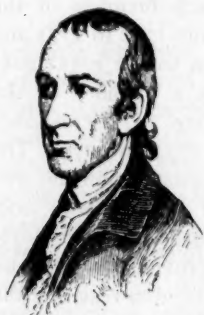
east shore of Maryland, where the family had resided for several generations. He completed his course in Philadelphia college and then entered upon the study of law. At this time he formed a friendship with Samuel Chase and through the stormy days of the Revolution they worked together. William Paca was a member of the state legislature from 1771 to 1774 and active in opposition to the royal government. He was a member of the Maryland committee of correspond-

ence and a delegate to congress from 1774 to 1779. The Maryland assembly desired to move with moderation and wisdom rather than to separate hastily and unnecessarily from the mother-country. "While they were declaring their loyal attachment to Great Britain, he was providing ways and means for furnishing an army to be employed in resisting the orders of her government. While they were saying to the king and people of England that they were opposed to a separation and would not be bound by an act sanctioned by a majority of congress dissolving the connection, he was engaged in planning a naval force to contend under a national flag." In May, 1776, the Maryland convention ceased praying for the king and shortly after the members affixed their names to a parchment which declared that "America is and of right ought to be a free and independent nation." On the adoption of the state constitution of Maryland, Mr. Paca was made state senator. He was chief judge of the superior court from 1778 to 1780 and then became chief judge of the court of appeals. He was governor of Maryland in 1782 and a delegate

to the state convention that ratified the United States constitution in 1788. He became United States district judge in 1789, which office he held till his death.

Mrs. Thom writes concerning the homes of William Paca: "Paca, before and after signing the Declaration of Independence, lived in Annapolis. His house, I think, is still standing and occupied as a dwelling. This house should be marked. He afterwards built a residence on Wye Island, in Wye River, Queen Anne's county. It was destroyed by fire, although the present Paca house was built on the same site and probably in the same style."

THOMAS STONE, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Pointon Manor, in Charles county, Maryland, 1743, and died in Alexandria, Virginia, October 5, 1787. He



Tho Stone

was educated to the profession of law. He early espoused the cause of the colonists in their resistance to the exactions of the parent country. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to the second congress, whose duty it was to prepare for sustaining a war with Great Britain. Maryland was reluctant to renounce all filial connection, but finally gave the delegates full permission to vote for independence. On the day when the vote of the Maryland delegates was recorded in favor of independence, they were all re-elected to congress by the very convention which had so long hesitated to declare that the authority of the crown had ceased. Although not active in the debates of congress, Thomas Stone served on important committees and especially on the one on the articles of confederation. Maryland refused to enter the confederation and Stone declined a re-election and entered the state senate, where he did noble work in molding the sentiments of his constituents. He was again elected to congress in 1783 and was present to witness that eventful scene, the resignation, by General Washington, of his com-

mission to congress, after having achieved the great object for which he received it. In the session of 1784, Mr. Stone acted as president *pro tempore*, besides serving on many important committees. Henceforth, he devoted himself to his profession and to his duties as a member of the state senate. His wife, who was a Miss Chew, died in June, 1787. He abandoned his profession, sank into melancholy and died when preparing for a sea-voyage. The latter part of his life was passed at Port Tobacco, Charles county.

Mrs. Thom has learned that the house is still standing and is occupied by Miss Margaret Stone.



THEY TURNED TO SHUT THE LIGHT.

By B. A. Hitchcock.

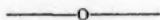
A few hours before he died, Mr. McKinley said to his nurse, who wished to shut off the sunlight from his face: "Please let me see the trees, they are so beautiful."

They turned to softly shut the light
 From eyes fast growing dull,
 "Please let me see the trees," he said,
 "They are so beautiful."
 Their waving glory filled his soul
 With peace beyond regret,
 Though he knew full well, O trusting heart,
 Life's sun for him had set.
 Peace, perfect peace,
 From sorrow, trouble, release.
 Though for thee our hearts have bled,
 And for thee sad tears have shed,
 Thou hast found, with the martyred dead,
 Peace, perfect peace.
 Nevermore for thee shall be
 Dark death's Gethsemane
 Thou'rt from sorrow forever free.
 Peace, sweetest peace!

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," he breathed,
 Our dying martyr Chief,
 Then turned aside his weary head,
 Waiting for death's relief.

With faith unshaken, sweetest trust,
That God's own way was best,
Without fear of death, unflinching,
He entered into rest.
Rest, perfect rest,
God's way not ours is the best.
Safe with the glad martyr throng,
Never shalt thou suffer wrong;
Thou hast learned an immortal song,
Rest, sweetly rest.
Nevermore for thee shalt be
Sad death's Gethsemane.
Thou hast triumphed most gloriously,
Rest, sweetly rest.

"It is God's way. His will be done,
Not ours," they heard him say.
And soon for him they knew would dawn
A bright, eternal day.
"Good-bye, good-bye. His way is best,"
While life is ebbing fast.
Then the morning found his spirit flown,
The haven reached at last.
Sleep, softly sleep.
God's angels charge o'er thee keep,
Thy life and thy death shalt be
Treasured in our memory.
Loving hearts will remember thee.
Sleep, softly sleep.
Nevermore for thee shalt be
Dark death's Gethsemane.
Thou art victor eternally,
Sleep, softly sleep.



THE CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC.

An experiment has been instituted under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, the originator of the plan.

The work will not in any way conflict with that of the Children of the American Revolution inasmuch as it will be among a different class of children.

Children of the American Revolution must be descended from ancestors who assisted in establishing the independence of our country, and the object of their society is to perpetuate the memory of these ancestors and to foster true patriotism.

Children of the Republic need no such ancestry. Any child living in the United States is eligible to membership, whether of native or foreign birth or parentage. The work has been started among children of the poorer classes for the purpose of imparting to them an elementary knowledge of American history and American civics, and to imbue them with American national feeling. Children are received from the ages of nine to sixteen years, and the offices, which are filled by the children, consist of chairman, secretary, reader and questioner, the duty of the latter being to ask questions on the papers or talks of the last meeting. The secretary is elected for the year, but the other three officers are chosen at each meeting for the next meeting. In this way the children will also be taught something of parliamentary law.

The program consists of simple papers and talks on the history and civics of our country, interspersed with patriotic songs and recitations and biographical sketches of the great and good men who have helped to make our country what it is.

The plan of this work was explained at the recent Ohio state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the conference recommended to the chapters the "formation of societies among the children, which may appropriately be called Children of the Republic, with a badge in common, for the systematic study of American history, and the underlying principles of a Republican form of government."

This work is an experiment. The organization is simple and elementary, capable of being developed to greater perfection by any others who may try it. While success is hoped for and the effort will be steadily maintained, it must be looked upon yet as only an opening wedge. All who read this article are strongly advised to make efforts in the same direction, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be

concerted effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution towards providing a strong antidote to the anarchistic teachings which are openly proclaimed in public places and circulated through printed matter.

MARY P. JENNEY,
Historian, Cincinnati Chapter.



THE BROKEN REGIMENT.

By Post Wheeler.

"Is our flag flaunting?
Or do they bear it low?
And where are all the columns
That we watched so?"

"Lad, the flag is drooping;
Look, and you will see.
The minute gun is firing—
What is that to me?"

"Is our flag waving?
Or is it draped with woe?
And where are all the comrades
That we loved so?"

"Lad, the flag is weeping,
The drum is muffled, too.
The minute gun is booming—
What is that to you?"

"Is our flag flying,
And goes it toward the foe?
And where are all the brave boys
That we cheered so?"

Lad, the flag is flying!
'Twill fly forever thus!
The minute gun is silent—
What is that to us?"

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE OLD CEMETERY, WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT.

Captain Jerijiah Barber, Ethan Barker, Isaac Chandler, Augustine Drake, Lemuel Drake, Jonathan Ellsworth, Oliver Ellsworth, Eleazur Gaylord, Eliakim Gaylord, Dea. Daniel Gillett, Amasa Green, Jabez Haskell, Ezra Hayden, Levi Hayden, Nathaniel Hayden, Thomas Hayden, George Loomis, Elisha Moore, Alpheus Munsell, Roger Newbury, Daniel Phelps, Jr., Dr. Elisha N. Sill, David Thrall, and William Thrall.

MARY E. POWER,

Registrar Abigail Ellsworth Wolcott Chapter.

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO.

EDINBURG.—Elizur Bostwick.

MANTUA.—Caleb Carlton, Samuel Gregory, Thomas Merrifield, Samuel Moore, Samuel Sanford, John Spencer.

RANDOLPH.—Noah Davis, Ebenezer Goss, Richard Rogers.

WINDHAM.—Elijah Alford, William Hobart, Colonel William Messenger, John Seeley, David Wolcott.

MARY LEE GRAY, *Avondale, Ohio.*

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE TOWN OF DRACUT, MASSACHUSETTS.

In the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 1901, was published a partial list of the soldiers and sailors of Dracut. At the request of Daughters and would-be Daughters, who have not access to the list printed by the state of Massachusetts, the remaining names are herewith

given. They are furnished by the Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Abbott, Daniel	Bradley, John	Coburn, Samuel
Abbott, Samuel	Bradley, Joshua	Coburn, Saul
Abbott, William	Bradley, Josiah	Coburn, Silas
Adams, David	Briggs, Tobias	Coburn, Simeon
Adams, Jesse	Brown, Samuel	Coburn, Simon
Adams, John	Brown, Timothy Jr.	Coburn, Smith
Anger, Jesse	Burns, George	Coburn, Thaddeus
Annis, Charles	Butterfield, Jesse	Coburn, Thomas
Ansart, Lewis	Calley, Mitchell	Coburn, Thomas Jr.
Atwood, Jacob	Cary, Samuel	Coburn, Uriah
Atwood, Joshua	Chambers Joseph	Coburn, William
Austin, David	Cheever, Ezekiel	Crosby, Benjamin
Austin, John	Clark, Tony	Crosby, Ephraim
Baldwin, Reuben	Clement, Daniel	Crosby, Jonathan
Bancroft, Timothy	Clement, David	Crosby, Jonathan, Jr.
Barker, Asa	Clement, Isaac	Crosby, Josiah
Barker, Benjamin	Clement, Moses	Cross, Abiel
Barker, Jonathan	Clough, Daniel	Cross, Nathan
Barker, Moses	Clough, Daniel Jr.	Cummings, Samuel
Barker, Moses Jr.	Clough, David	Curtis, Ephraim
Barker, Thomas	Clough, William	Curtis, John
Barker, Timothy	Coburn, Abraham	Danforth, Benjamin
Barrett, Augustine	Coburn, Asa	Danforth, William
Barrett, Jonas Prescott	Coburn, Benjamin	Davidson, Francis
Barron, Benjamin	Coburn, Broadstreet	Davis, Dudley
Barron, Eliseus	Coburn, Daniel	Davis, James
Barron, Henry	Coburn, David	Davis, Moses
Barron, John	Coburn, Ephraim	Davis, Moses Jr.
Barron, Jotham	Coburn, Ezra	Davis, Samuel
Barron, Samuel	Coburn, Henry	Davis, Timothy
Barron, Thompson	Coburn, Hezekiah	Didson, Benjamin
Beard, William	Coburn, Jacob	Didson, Seth
Betty, John	Coburn, Jephtha	Dowse, Joseph
Blood, David	Coburn, Jerathmeel	Dunn, John
Boman, John	Coburn, Job	Dunn, Jonathan
Bowers, Benjamin	Coburn, Jonathan	Elliot, Samuel
Bowers, Joel	Coburn, Joseph	Elliot, William 2d
Bowers, John	Coburn, Leonard	Elliott, William Jr.
Bowers, John	Coburn, Oliver	Emerson, Daniel
Bowers, Oliver	Coburn, Peter	Emerson, William
Bradley, Amos	Coburn, Peter Jr	Farmer, Edward
Bradley, Isaac	Coburn, Phineas	Farmer, Oliver
Bradley, Jesse	Coburn, Reuben	Fitch, Zabdiel

Fletcher, Josiah	Gilcrest, John	Haywood, Jesse
Fletcher, Levi	Goodhue, Moses	Haywood, John
Flint, Miles	Goodhue, Zachariah	Haseltine, James
Flint, Nehemiah	Goodhue, Zachariah Jr.	Heald, Josiah
Flint, Simeon	Goodwin, Thomas	Hebbard, Jacob
Foard, Robert	Gordon, John	Hebbard, Joseph
Foster, Jonathan	Gould, Benjamin	Hebbard, Joseph Jr
Foster, Josiah	Gould, Gardner	Heseltine, Peter
Foster, Simeon	Gould, Jesse	Hildreth, Elijah
Fox, Abijah	Gould, William	Hildreth, Israel
Fox, Daniel	Griffin, Benjamin	Hildreth, Josiah
Fox, Eliphalet	Hadley, James	Hildreth, Micah
Fox, Isaac	Hall, Andrew	Hildreth, William
Fox, Jesse	Hall, Asa	Hildreth, William Jr.
Fox, Joel	Hall, Moses	Hill, Abijah
Fox, John	Hall, Oliver	Hill, Paul
Fox, Josiah	Hamblett, Jonathan	Hill, Solomon
Fox, Simon	Hancock, John	Hills, Jonathan
French, Benjamin	Harvey, David	Hoit, John
French, James	Harvey, James	Hunt, Ebenezer
Fry, Reuben	Harvey, John	Hunt, James
Fry, Timothy	Harvey, Joseph	Hunt, Jonathan
Gardner, John	Harvey, William	Hunt, Nehemiah
Gardner, Samuel	Harway, David	Hunt, Peter
Gardner, Thomas	Haywood, Enoch	

" All merit comes
 From daring the unequal;
 All glory comes from daring to begin.
 Fame loves the state
 That, reckless of the sequel,
 Fights long and well, though it may lose or win."

" With eyes to the front all,
 And with guns horizontal,
 Stood our sires."

" Their every battlefield is holy ground
 Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. FERDINAND HAWKINS.

Mrs. Ferdinand Hawkins, was born in Reading, March 20, 1814. Her maiden name was Charlotte Lucretia Amsden. She was the daughter of Abel and Susanna (Story) Amsden.



MRS. CHARLOTTE LUCRETIA AMSDEN HAWKINS

Her father was one of the pioneer settlers of Reading, having emigrated from Southboro, Mass. She was born in one of the first houses erected in Reading. On January 1, 1834,

she married Ferdinand Hawkins of Reading, and they spent a long and happy life together of nearly sixty years on the farm where she died. Five children were born of this union, viz: Four sons, Floyd F. Hawkins of Milford, N. H.; George O. Hawkins, now deceased, formerly of Chicago, Ill.; Horatio G. Hawkins of Springfield, Mass.; Budd D. Hawkins of Reading; and one daughter, Mrs. E. D. Keyes of Rutland, Vt. On January 1, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Hawkins died Dec. 26, 1893. Mrs. Hawkins was one of the few remaining "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, her father having served four years in the army. She was a member of Ann Story Chapter, and was presented with a golden spoon by the national society. About a year ago she entertained in her home a delegation from the chapter at Woodstock. She had a keen memory, being able to recall during her last years many of the details of events in her early life, and it was a rare pleasure to hear her tell of the old-fashioned farm life and customs that were in vogue "when she was a girl." She was an untiring worker and a constant reader of current events. Her kind heart and cheerful nature made her beloved by all who knew her. The remembrance of her sunny face and pleasant words will be a source of fond recollection to those who were associated with her.

MRS. LYDIA DRYDEN CHAPMAN.

Entered into Life Eternal, on the morning of the anniversary of "The Battle of Lexington," April 19th, 1901, Lydia Dryden Chapman.

This "Real Daughter of the American Revolution" was the daughter of William Dryden, of Delaware, and Lydia Jester, his wife. She was entered as a member of the Liberty Bell Chapter of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. About two years ago she was transferred to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware, of which she was a member at the time of her death. Few things have given greater pleasure to the Caesar Rodney Chapter than the knowledge that it was their honored privilege to brighten, in some small degree, the declining days of their only "Real Daughter." She

was indeed proud to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and doubly so, to be one of the honored few to whom was awarded "the gold spoon," and would have her medicine served to her out of none other than the prized possession. Her devoted daughter, Miss Rebecca Chapman, was her constant companion and sole support. Though



MRS. LYDIA DRYDEN CHAPMAN.

their lives were circumscribed, yet were they contented and cheerful, and anxious to do something to further the building of Continental Hall. Mrs. Chapman delighted to receive visits from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to talk of their work. Her memory was excellent, and she frequently recited pathetic poems that she had committed when a child. She loved to tell of meeting

the great General Lafayette, and to show the little fan that she carried on that memorable occasion.

Her rector, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, paid a beautiful tribute to her as a faithful Christian, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and "a daughter of the King."—SOPHIE C. HALL, *Historian*.

MRS. JANE HILL CURRIER.

One of the "Real Daughters" of the four belonging to Old Newbury Chapter, is Mrs. Jane Hill Currier, of West Newbury.



MRS. JANE HILL CURRIER.

She was born in Exeter ninety years ago, where her father, Jonathan Hill, lived and whence he enlisted in Captain Robinson's company of Col. Nathan Hale's regiment, in 1777. He

was only a drummer-boy then, aged 17, and is described in the records as of stature 5 feet 2 inches, complexion light, eyes blue, hair light. In these respects his daughter resembles him.

He served throughout the war—six years—from the time of his enlistment. His regiment was the second New Hampshire, commanded later by Col. George Reid.

Afterward he married and settled in Exeter, where he had a number of children, of whom Mrs. Currier was the youngest. He died Oct. 31, 1821, aged 61 years, and his grave is annually decorated by the local post of the Grand Army.

Mrs. Currier is a refined and charming woman, with faculties almost perfectly preserved, notwithstanding her great age. She remembers little of her father, who passed from her life so early, but loves to realize that he was a Christian man; that he was generous and charitable, especially delighting to feed the hungry in memory of his own sufferings at Valley Forge; that he was a true patriot, never regretting the sacrifice of his health for his country's service.—ALICE B. G. BOYNTON, *Historian*.

MRS. GEORGE H. CATHCART.

Mrs. Cathcart was Miss Maria L. A. Spann, the daughter of James Spann. She was born February 24, 1815, on her father's plantation in Sumter county, South Carolina. In 1836 she married George H. Cathcart, a merchant. In 1847 they came to Columbia county, where she lived till her death, February 26, 1901. She led an active, energetic life, and after the death of her husband managed her property and educated her children. She was a member of the Columbia Chapter, through which she received her souvenir spoon. Her father, James Spann, with his three brothers, fought gallantly in the Revolutionary War.

"Simple they were, not savage; and their rifles,
Though very true, were yet not used for trifles."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Abi Homaston Chapter (Thomaston, Connecticut).—At the meeting at Mrs. Beardsley's on the third Saturday of June, 1901, the following officers were elected: Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee, regent; Mrs. A. Ray, vice-regent; Mrs. R. Beardsley, secretary; Mrs. J. S. Eastwood, registrar; Mrs. T. St. John, treasurer; Mrs. M. L. U. Hassard, historian; Mrs. F. Etheridge, chaplain; Miss Kate Huxford, librarian.

Our chapter had the honor of having our past treasurer, Miss Pease, named by the state regent, Mrs. Kinney, as one of the representatives of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, on "Flag Day" at the "Pan-American." She was accompanied by Miss F. E. Blakeslee.

A meeting was called at the home of Mrs. St. John, to hear the report of Miss Pease. The paper was exhaustive, and entertaining. After the reading of the report the secretary, in the name of the chapter, presented to their former regent, Mrs. R. G. Hassard, a handsome tribute in the form of a Daughters of the American Revolution pin, at the same time proclaiming her honorary regent. Music was given by Mrs. Sparks and Miss Jones, two accomplished musicians. During the refreshment hour a handsome bed-quilt, in the best state of preservation, was exhibited by Mrs. St. John. It was made by a great-aunt of hers during the Revolutionary War, in Sherman, Connecticut. The calico of which it was made was one dollar per yard. Mrs. Henry Covert, at a meeting held with her, presented, in due form, to the ladies "A Colonial Dame" of Connecticut, in the form of a rag doll, made in those historic, colonial days. The doll itself was made from material spun and woven by her great-grandmother, who at that time lived in Canton, Connecticut.

Another old piece of handiwork owned by Miss Pease is a fine linen table cloth, spun, woven and made by her great-grandmother, of Winsted, Connecticut.

The long-talked-of basket picnic, on September 4th, be-

came a reality. We drove to Watertown to the home of Mrs. Garwood Judd, who cordially welcomed us. We spent a delightful afternoon.

Our first regular meeting for the year was held with Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee, regent, and great interest manifested in projecting work and study for the coming months. We voted to contribute to the woman's department of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, a copy of "Chapter Sketches, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution."

The sketches in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE from the chapters interest us greatly, causing us to wish we were doing more. But of our chapter-members several are far away from Thomaston doing noble work, which in the future will tell. Yet, we feel we are progressing.—MARY L. U. HASSARD, *Historian*.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Connecticut).—Agreeable to invitation from Elisabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, to join them in a picnic at the "Wolf Den," September twenty-first, 1901, a delegation responded, meeting the Putnam chapter at Pomfret and going by carriage to the historic spot. A delegation from Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, of Killingly, with other guests, joined the party at the "Den." The regent, Mrs. Nichols, extended pleasant greetings to the visiting chapters and other guests.

The chapter had prepared a literary program, but the tragedy at Buffalo and the national sorrow were the spontaneous themes. The singing of "America" closed the impromptu out-of-doors service, which was an impressive memorial, the chapter flag at half-mast being the only symbol of mourning.

The message of sympathy sent by the state regent to Mrs. McKinley in behalf of the Connecticut Daughters was commended by Mrs. Nichols. A social hour followed. Mrs. Colcleugh, of Providence, Rhode Island, reading from Miss Larned's "History of Windham County," Putnam's adventure

with the wolf, being an extract from "A Late London Magazine," and printed in the "Norwich Packet" in 1784.

After lunch and congratulations to Elisabeth Porter Putnam Chapter on the successful completion of their work (see AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, January, 1900), the inscription of the names of all present in the "Wolf Den" register, completed the unique program of a September picnic at the "Wolf Den."—SARAH E. PECK BURNHAM, *Historian*.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—The historic association of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter with the fourth president of Yale College and its coöperation in assisting with the program of the Bi-Centennial to the extent of keeping open house three days of that jubilee marks an event so interesting that we feel it worthy of chronicle.

Mary Clap was the daughter of Thomas Clap, who was in one sense the first president of Yale, as the three men who preceded him were called rectors. After religion, with our Puritan "Forefathers and Mothers," came *education*.

In seventeen hundred and one, ten ministers met in the town of Branford, Connecticut, and laying a gift of books on the table, said, "I give these books toward the founding of a college in Connecticut," which was the beginning of Yale, named for Governor Yale, who espoused its cause so liberally. Yale in those early days earned the appellation, "Seat of the Muses." And if the ministers gave the books, our Puritan mothers gave the sons, many of whom have shed such lustre on old Yale and made all those collegiates incorporate with loving clasp the memories of "Mother" and "Alma Mater."

It was with wonderful enthusiasm that our "Daughters" hastened to do fitting honor to the occasion and make the patriotic halo shine in full lustre. The national color of our Daughters of the American Revolution Society and the blue of Yale "chimed" most beautifully and made us feel indeed that those banners waved with thoughts alike, "those hearts they beat as one" and unfurled "Religion, Education, Patriot-

ism:" represented the foundation of our country, the banners of Yale.

Center Church Chapel, which is in the heart of the city, was decorated with Yale and American flags, combined with ropes of greens. A feature of the exterior decoration was the insignia of the chapter, a wheel three feet in diameter gilded and painted blue, with the distaff in flax and silver beneath the wheel.

A book was prepared in which visitors registered. The book was bound in blue kid with the insignia of the chapter on its cover, a most historical relic to hand to posterity.

A calendar designed as a special souvenir of the occasion was the work of Miss Jessie Harger and was most unique and beautiful. The cover has the Yale seal surrounded by ivy leaves, with blue ribbons on the outside. At the left of the page is "Pierson, 1701" in gilt letters. At the right is printed "Hadley, 1901," with calendars and selections from Edmund Clarence Stedman, who composed and delivered the poem at the Bi-Centennial exercises of Yale. No expense or effort was spared to make the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter's part in the program a worthy one and a great success.

The tea tables were exquisitely set.

Regents and representatives from all over the country were present, representing many distinguished men and women. An interesting caller was Mrs. Rowe Eakin Overall, a southerner, who enjoys the unique position of having received a cup as the class daughter of Yale, '56, which graduated many prominent men.

The signature of President Roosevelt—who was the guest of honor at the Bi-Centennial Celebration of Yale—was obtained, a new blue quill pen being furnished for the occasion. The pen was afterward promptly presented to our regent, Mrs. Moseley, who in turn presented it to the chapter as a historical souvenir of a memorable occasion.

The success of the occasion was due largely to the efforts of the chairman of the general committee, Mrs. George Newcomb, and her able committee assistants. Mrs. Moseley, the regent, was in almost constant attendance and with her

charming personality and cordial manner proved an able chairman of the reception committee. She was assisted by the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney; the ex-regent of the chapter, Mrs. Henry Champion; Mrs. N. D. Sperry; Mrs. Luzon Morris. Miss Anna Day was chairman of the entertainment committee; Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge, committee on badges; Mrs. E. S. Miller, tea committee; Mrs. Gardner Morse, ways and means; Mrs. F. F. Knous, the registering; Mrs. C. Berry Peets, social committee; Mrs. A. S. Holt, out of town invitations; Mrs. Elizabeth Tillinghast, decorating; Mrs. Eli Mix, of the press.

It was voted a success—the Daughters' part. Out of the sturdy evolution of the seed sown by our Puritan ancestry has culminated the Bi-Centennial of Yale, representing in its twentieth century banners the blossom of "Patriotism, Religion, Culture" and blended so lovingly our Daughters of the American Revolution insignia with that of dear old Yale.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Norwalk was appropriately celebrated. Through the invitation of the chapter all guests were taken a trolley ride to the many historical spots, old homes, cemeteries, old forts, an interesting and instructive trip. The souvenir plate is a thing of beauty, showing, with the insignia of the Daughters, the seal of the state, several historical places on the rim and in the center a representation of Ludlow's purchase from the Indians in 1640 of the land upon which the town now stands.

The chapter met October 17th, and the matter of representation in the National Congress was taken up. The committee appointed to make a recommendation to the chapter presented a report through Mrs. E. J. Hill, chairman. Mrs. Hill carefully explained the bearings of the question on the individual chapters. The ladies were all deeply interested in the question, and a resolution prepared by Mrs. Barroll was adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., do hereby place themselves on record as being opposed to any amend-

ment to the constitution that will lessen the representation at the National Congress, thereby depriving us of our rights as a chapter of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Weed, regent of the chapter, then stated that she had been prevailed upon to continue as regent at the last election against her own desire. Her physician had now said that she must take a complete rest, on account of her health. Mrs. Weed then formally resigned the office of regent. The ladies voted against the acceptance of Mrs. Weed's resignation.

The Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—This chapter consists of seventy-three members. Contributed at Continental Congress in February, 1901, \$112.50 to Continental Hall. To the monument at Savannah, Georgia, to be erected to the memory of Oglethorpe, the founder of the Georgia Colony, forty dollars was contributed. To Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, one of the Georgia signers, at Augusta, Georgia, ten dollars was contributed, also a handsome colonial chair, suitably inscribed on a plate, with name and date.

This chapter, having no permanent home, decided to present its library of patriotic American literature, consisting of twelve volumes of the Carnegie library, so that all members might have access to them.

This chapter had the honor of holding the first memorial exercises in the South on the death of President McKinley, as its first regular fall meeting held on the afternoon of the day of the funeral obsequies at Canton, Ohio, when the mortal remains of the Nation's honored chief was consigned to the grave.—MRS. WM. HENRY YEANDLE, *Regent*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our charming president general, has honored the Chicago Daughters by a short visit. Her three days were completely filled with luncheons, dinners and receptions given in her honor by prominent Daughters.

On October 26th, the chapter had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Fairbanks at a reception given at woman's club rooms, which were decorated with flags, palms, autumn leaves and

chrysanthemums. The regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman, and the other members of the executive board were in the receiving line, together with Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Beale of Virginia, and Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Illinois state regent.

After the formal introductions, Mrs. Fairbanks very kindly assented to address the assembled Daughters. She spoke of patriotism and our duty to our country, and paid a charming tribute to our national flag. She said in part: "Let us try to teach all with whom we come in contact that the flag and American institutions must be upheld; that there is a great difference between liberty and license. We should teach our children and also instruct those from foreign countries who come to this land of freedom and liberty to love the American flag. This beautiful flag is emblematic—its red standing for valor, its white for purity and the blue for constancy. With love for this emblem of liberty instilled in the breasts of all, no longer would the red flag of anarchy be flaunted in our faces and a nation be in mourning for an assassinated president."—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

Dixon Chapter (Dixon, Illinois).—The bronze tablet that is to mark the site of the Father John Dixon log cabin, the first white man's home in all the Rock River Valley, was unveiled October 14th, with appropriate ceremonies. An excellent program was rendered and the Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the meeting was held, were heartily congratulated upon the impressive finale of their efforts which have resulted in securing the tablet that shall mark this historic spot and make it sacred to the memory of this community.

The tablet was unveiled by Louise Dixon and was presented by Dorothy N. Law, who spoke on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She said:

In our little cemetery the tomb of Father Dixon is appropriately and beautifully marked. This was through the untiring and persistent effort of one of our townswomen, whom you all know. But it has been left for the Daughters of the American Revolution to search out and preserve the historic spots in Dixon and vicinity.

The first choice has been the site of the log cabin home of the first white, who came to reside in the Rock River Valley. Mr. Mayor, it is with great pleasure that the Daughters of the American Revolution present this enduring tablet to the city of Dixon, to mark the site of the home of Father Dixon, for all time.



Mayor Turman accepted it for the Dixon public. He closed by saying:

It is seldom the mayor of this city is called upon to accept anything but communications, complaints and criticism and at first I was at a loss to know what to do, but it is a great pleasure to accept from the society known as "The Daughters of the American Revolution," this tablet which will henceforth be a permanent landmark in our history, and as the mayor of this city, extend to the Daughters of the American Revolution the thanks of our citizens for this tablet, believing that the sentiment which inspired the gift

will prove an additional inspiration in the line of history and general improvement in our city.

The mayor was followed by John E. Erwin, who delivered an address on "Illinois in the Seventeenth Century." He traced the development of the territory now embraced in the state of Illinois down to the coming of the Jesuits. The pilgrimages of these missionaries were vividly portrayed. Marquette and Joliet were the central figures as they journeyed down the Wisconsin and Mississippi and back the Illinois rivers.

The burden of Mr. Erwin's discourse was Marquette. Many interesting, instructive and profitable lessons were drawn from the life of this noble man. He was born in Leon, France, in 1637. He sailed for the new world in 1666 and became a Jesuit missionary to Canada. In 1673 he, in company with Joliet, made their famous tours among the Indians and explored a strip of country through the Mississippi valley that linked the French settlements of Canada to those of Louisiana.

Marquette worked chiefly among the Illinois Indians. He went into the interior of the country and erected forts. Fort Broken Heart was erected on the present site of the city of Peoria and another was erected near where Ottawa now stands. Kaskaskia was established in 1675. In the month of May of the same year, while on the way from Kaskaskia to Mackinaw, Father Marquette died, and thus ended one of the noblest lives that blessed this country in its early history.

Mr. A. C. Bardwell spoke of the history of Dixon. He said that the purpose and object of the Daughters of the American Revolution was to perpetuate the memory of those who fought for independence. This they do by marking the sites where the principal events of the conflict took place, by collecting relics and by encouraging celebrations.

Seventy-five years ago this country was a wilderness. We can scarcely realize the fortitude that was possessed by the early settlers. Father John Dixon was one of the first to settle in this part. He first came through here as he carried the mail from Peoria to Galena. Ogee, a half-breed Indian,

was running the ferry across the river at this place, and in 1828 he was bought out by Father John Dixon.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war took place. It lasted but three months, but cost 1,000 lives and \$2,000,000. Dixon was the chief rendezvous for the troops. This war brought many men here who afterwards became noted. Zachery Taylor was in command. Jefferson Davis was a lieutenant in the regular army. The immortal Lincoln was here and, strange to say, Lincoln was sworn into the service and took his oath to support the constitution for the first time by Jefferson Davis and Robert Anderson.

This cabin was the social center of the neighborhood. This was the post office. Letters cost from twenty-five to fifty cents, and could not be afforded except in cases of absolute necessity. The only ferry within reasonable distance was located here, consequently this was the crossing point for a large number of people. The Indians respected the white haired Nachusa and were often entertained at his cabin.

This enduring tablet is placed in the wall of the building occupying the site of Father Dixon's cabin, where all who look thereon may be inspired to thoughts of reverent pride and patriotism.—ANNA E. WOODBRIDGE, *Registrar, Dixon Chapter.*

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois).—During the past season we have had 10 regular meetings. The total membership is now 100, no deaths having occurred within our circle; but sorrow has entered the homes of several members leaving the empty chair; to each of these the chapter has extended sympathy and beautiful flowers.

The first meeting upon our calendar was November 27, 1900. We were entertained by Mrs. M. T. Scott. This was also somewhat of a welcome home to our regent, Mrs. Welty, and her daughter. Their papers on what "Two Daughters Saw in Paris" and a description of "Paris and the Exposition" were very instructive and entertaining.

The December meeting, "Forefathers' Day," was with Mrs. Ernest Mammen. "Scenes in Old New England Home Life," Mrs. C. J. Moyer; "Child Life in Old New England,"

Mrs. Jas. Price; "Domestic Service in Old New England," Mrs. J. Townsend, were the subjects of papers.

January 15, 1901, at the home of our vice-regent, Mrs. J. T. Lillard, we listened to "Lafayette and His Family," by Mrs. O. T. Buffe. This was an excellent history of this noble French family.

February 12, 1901, the chapter meeting was with the Misses Christie and Mrs. Welty at Cooper Hall. Mrs. Mark Newton gave the history of the sacred American spot, "Mt. Vernon." Mrs. M. T. Scott described the social side of the congress in Washington.

February 22, 1901, "Washington's Birthday," always proves to be the great rally day of the year for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The exercises were of a public character, and were under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. J. T. Lillard presided. Invocation by Dr. Herbert Willet, of Chicago. Three vocal selections by Miss Marie Poston, of Springfield; two violin solos by Miss Della Phillips. The address upon "Ethical Values in Political Estimates" was by Dr. E. M. Smith, president of the Wesleyan University. He held the close attention of his audience.

March 4, 1901, at the business meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. Welty told in detail of the journey of the Bloomington delegates to Washington, the work of the congress, the election of the officers and many more points of interest to the local chapter. Mrs. De Motte followed, giving some inside notes bearing upon the election of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as vice-president general. She spoke of the popularity of Mrs. Scott in the convention, the confidence in her qualifications for the office. Mrs. Scott possesses an extensive acquaintance, an attractive personality, culture and her influence is always for good and her active work in the organization, together with wide experience in business, makes her election to the office a wise choice. As a chapter we are honored, and the state has received a just recognition.

April meeting. Mrs. Helen Little extended the courtesies to our chapter at Cooper Hall. This was in the nature of a reception to Mrs. M. T. Scott. The program of music, pa-

pers by Miss Mary T. Kimball, "Reminiscences of the New England Coast," "Abigail Adams," by Mrs. G. P. Brown, reading, "Skipper Ireson's Ride," by Miss Bessie Welty, made one of the delightful days, closing with a charming luncheon.

May meeting, or chapter day, with Mrs. Charles Anderson, proved unique, as many ladies appeared upon the scenes as if some old pictures had left their frames, taking on new life, in the old-time clothing, bright smiles under great-great-grandmother caps, young fingers knitting old laces, or stitching yellow faded samplers. Old songs, a paper on "Wives and Mothers of Colonial Days," by Mrs. H. C. De Motte, made the day a happy one to those present. Mrs. M. T. Scott gave an account of the reception given the state officers in Rockford. These talks of the doings of other chapters and conventions keep us in touch with the work done, and active in our own chapter.

June meeting, or "Flag Day." This chapter accepted the patriotic hospitality of Mrs. Jas. Price. Our registrar, Mrs. Gildersleeve, read a strong paper on the life of "Israel Putnam," not even neglecting the "wolf story of dear childhood memory;" a very novel reading by Miss Carrie Christie. history and reading of patriotic songs finished the regular program. Mrs. J. T. Lillard, our delegate to the fifth annual conference of regents, held in Peoria on June 7th, gave a comprehensive report, which proved a high regard formed for our state regent, Mrs. Robt. Hall Wiles. Mrs. M. T. Scott made the response to the address of welcome. This meeting finished the work of the year, and October 2d we met with Mrs. Strickle to listen to reports and elect new leaders for the coming season. The election resulted as follows:

Mrs. J. T. Lillard, regent; Mrs. Ralph Brown, vice-regent; Miss Clara De Motte, secretary; Mrs. Caroline Kimball, treasurer; Mrs. James T. Price, registrar; Mrs. Calvin Rayburn, historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Illinois).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent,

Mrs. Charles Ridgely, October 7th. Mrs. Kane, the historian, then gave a delightful account of the year's work. In closing she said:

"A place should be found in our records to chronicle the recent atrocious act which deprived our nation of the life and able services of our honored president, William McKinley. Not only is our Society deeply interested in the safety and welfare of our chief magistrate, but President McKinley's death nearly affects us because of descent from our Revolutionary Fathers and his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Our patriotic feelings are also aroused at the discovery in our midst of those who deem it commendable to strike down the head of the Republic. We should express with emphasis our condemnation and abhorrence of such sentiments and of those who entertain them."

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Charles Ridgely; vice-regent, Mrs. Edwin S. Walker; registrar, Mrs. P. W. Harts; secretary, Mrs. Arthur E. Prince; treasurer, Mrs. Langley Whitley; historian, Mrs. Caroline M. B. Kane.

The program committee, of which Mrs. Ellen Huntington Henkle is chairman, has arranged for a series of lectures and entertainments of a patriotic character, and altogether the year promises to be enjoyable.—MRS. CHARLES RIDGELY, *Regent*.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—On the afternoon of October 23d the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society, and one of the early members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. Each chapter in the state sent representatives. Mrs. John N. Carey, regent of the chapter, received the guests, and presented them to Mrs. Fairbanks, and to Mrs. James M. Fowler, who is state regent of Indiana.

During the afternoon Mrs. Carey presented Mrs. Fairbanks with a life membership in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. A handsome pin, designed after the insignia of that association, accompanied the gift. Mrs. Fairbanks made a graceful acceptance of the member-

ship and then a short address relative to the Continental Hall.—MRS. JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL, *Historian*.

Massachusetts State Conference.—The Fort Massachusetts Chapter of North Adams, Massachusetts, entertained the state conference, which opened on the afternoon of the 9th of October in the Richmond theatre. The theatre was handsomely decorated. On the stage were seated the state officers, the guests of the convention, and the board of management of the local chapter, with their former regent, Mrs. M. T. Richmond. One of the lower boxes was given to the Children of the American Revolution.

There was a large and appreciative audience. Miss Helen M. Winslow, the state regent, presided. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Alice K. Wright. The address of welcome, given by Mrs. Emily N. Walker, regent of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, was responded to by Miss Marie Ware Laughton, assistant to state regent. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, gave a greeting from our sister states. The Rev. W. L. Tenney, pastor of the North Adams Congregational church, spoke on Fort Massachusetts, and Mr. I. T. Hall, superintendent of the public schools, gave an address on "Patriotism in Education." Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the "Women of the Revolution."

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, was the honored guest. Her address on "Opportunities of the Daughters of the American Revolution," was met with great applause. During the afternoon the orchestra rendered fine musical selections, and the song by Mrs. Beatrice Darby, a member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, was given with much feeling. The meeting closed with singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Hawkins, the audience joining in the chorus.

In the evening a reception was given at the home of Mrs. W. B. Arnold and Mrs. Boss. The ladies receiving were Mrs. Fairbanks, president general; Mrs. Walker, regent of local chapter; Miss Helen N. Winslow, state regent; Mrs.

Crosman, vice-president general; Mrs. Verplanck, state regent, New York; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Estey, state regent, Vermont; Mrs. May Alden Ward, president State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the following ladies from local chapter: Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Boss, Mrs. Arnold. The house was made attractive with floral decorations, and the gathering represented delegates from sixty chapters in Massachusetts.

On the morning of the 10th was held the business meeting. Mrs. Alice K. Wright made the opening prayer. The roll-call was followed by reports from the state secretary and from the state regent. The state regent reported five new chapters organized since the last annual meeting. The state historian then read reports from all the chapters in the state. Mrs. Verplanck, state regent of New York, opened the discussion on the reduction of ratio of representation to the continental congress. Many opinions were expressed. The majority felt that some change would be necessary in the near future. The meeting closed with singing "Nearer My God to Thee."—SUSAN E. HOBBS, *Historian*.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter (Cohasset, Massachusetts).—The loan exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics under the direction of the Revolutionary memorial committee, occupied the week of September 2d, 1901. The hall committee kept the decoration in harmony with the patriotic and historical *motif* which ran through the affair. The art collection on the walls; the china and glass arranged in cabinets and cases; the pewter and brass in rows on dressers as of yore; the textile fabrics, the homespun woolen and linen; the ancient garments and laces; the ancient jewelry and watches; the setting of the stage, sometimes as a colonial kitchen, or a parlor of Revolutionary days; flags and bunting and the Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington; all these formed a picture long to be remembered. One case held old round platters, one of which belonged to the Rev. John Brown, minister of the Cohasset church through the Revolutionary war. Two cases were

filled with interesting old books, deeds, commissions, genealogical trees and the first tax list of the precinct. Another case held swords, one that was used by Elisha Doane's grandfather at the siege of Louisburg; pistols and flint-lock guns. The first evening's entertainment was chiefly literary exercises, with appropriate music. The chapter was honored by the presence of the state regent, Miss Helen M. Winslow, who gave an earnest and thoughtful address on the broad subject of patriotic work. Another distinguished guest was General W. W. Blackmar, of Hingham, the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also a devoted member of the Sons of the American Revolution, who held the attention of the audience during an eloquent address on patriotism. He was followed by one of our own townsmen, the Hon. A. A. Lawrence, state senator, whose kindly appreciation of our efforts in inculcating patriotism made us feel more than ever the greatness of the cause to which the Daughters of the American Revolution stand committed. On the second evening a most delightful representation of Cranford was given. The third evening was the children's evening. They occupied the stage in various dances, English and Indian, with great delight to the audience. The fourth evening was occupied by a quilting bee and an old folks' concert, which gave great pleasure to the large audience. A social hour, with ice cream, followed each evening's entertainment.

The financial report of the executive committee was eminently satisfactory and the week's work reflected credit upon those who brought about such a happy result.—E. O. DAVENPORT, *Historian*.

Molly Varnum Chapter (Lowell, Massachusetts).—The chapter was organized October 30, 1894, with Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge as regent, with a membership of thirty. The first year was spent in holding commemorative meetings and in listening to historical essays.

The second year the chapter petitioned the city for the use of Memorial Hall for a place of meeting, and has continued there to the present time, having furnished a room after the

style of "ye olden time." The chapter at this date joined forces with the Sons of the Colonial Wars in endeavoring to prevent the desecration of the American flag. During this year the first regent, Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, resigned, and Mrs. Thomas Nesmith was chosen. Under the new regent several commemorative meetings were held, but the crowning event of the year was a public reception in Associate Hall. This year also the chapter issued its first year book.

The same general lines of work were followed the ensuing year. The donations of the chapter were twenty-five dollars towards the preservation of the Hancock-Clark house at Lexington and a life membership in the Mary Washington Monument Association.

The beginning of the fourth year was signalized by a successful "Loan Exhibition," but this year plunged our country into the Spanish war, and the chapter devoted all its time and energy towards the alleviation of the sufferings of our soldiers. Beginning the charitable work as a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but afterwards co-operating with other local charitable organizations, the women of Lowell raised over twenty-three hundred dollars, a part of which was sent to the naval hospital ship "Solace," a part to Fort Myers, and a portion sent monthly for needful supplies.

The "Bay State," a floating hospital ship that had been fitted up by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to be used in transporting to the North the sick and wounded from Cuba, Porto Rico and the southern camps, needed a steam launch to carry the soldiers from the shore to the ship, and fourteen hundred dollars were sent from Lowell for that purpose.

The Molly Varnum Chapter also led the way in the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Aid Association, and its members solicited over eighteen hundred dollars directly for that work. Twenty cases of assorted supplies, besides four thousand articles of clothing and bedding, were shipped from Lowell to the different camps.

Besides these donations this society pledged itself to take the sick and wounded soldiers of this city under its care, upon

their return to Lowell, and two hundred and fifty men received aid from this association. The medical director of this charity reported that "The thorough and systematic work done by these ladies under the very able direction of their president, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, will ever serve as a model."

The patriotic work of the Molly Varnum Chapter during the war in Cuba and in the Philippines is but an illustration of the loyal and devoted spirit that inspires the societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that is called into action by any appeal from their country.

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The soul replies, 'I can.'"

At the beginning of the fifth year Mrs. Henry M. Thompson was chosen regent.

The central object of this year was the dedication of the Chelmsford boulder which marks the spot whence the "Minute Men" of Chelmsford on April 19, 1775, marched towards Concord and Lexington.

On the boulder is chiselled this inscription: "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, the minute guns summoned the men of Chelmsford to the Concord fight. Erected by the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. 1899."

Two historical outings were planned and carried out by the chapter. One was to the Whittier home at Amesbury, where every one was made welcome by the ladies of the Whittier Home Association. In the favorite garden spot of Whittier the chapter listened to a stirring address by Mrs. Donald McLean on "Barbara Frietchie," who had been an old neighbor. At a later date, as a partial return for the hospitality received, the chapter donated a flag to the Whittier Home Association. Another interesting outing was to the historic battle grounds of Lexington and Concord.

The donations of the chapter during the year were two hundred dollars to the Cuban teachers' fund and the portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the different public schools.

The work of the Molly Varnum Chapter during the past year has been principally along educational lines, including lectures, presentations to several schools of patriotic mementoes, and the establishment of a valuable library in an adjoining town.

Under the auspices of the committee on schools, two lectures have been given, to which the Lowell public have been cordially invited. One lecture was given by Mr. Paul A. Dutton, of Boston, on "Patriotism in the Public Schools," and another by Mr. Ross Turner, of Salem, on "School Room Decoration."

Also under the auspices of this committee, a bas-relief of "Paul Revere's Ride" has been presented to the Bartlett school and a fac-simile of the "Declaration of Independence" to the high school at Chelmsford, and through the efforts of the members of this committee, aided by public-spirited citizens, the janitors of the public schools have been placed on the civil service list, thus ensuring faithful and efficient janitors.

The Molly Varnum Chapter is named for the wife of Gen. Joseph Varnum, a renowned Revolutionary soldier of Dracut, and descendants of General Varnum are numbered on its list of members. In view of these facts, the chapter decided to aid the town of Dracut in raising a fund for a library. Through the efforts of the chapter, two hundred dollars have been donated to the fund, and two hundred and fifty-seven books have been contributed to the library, and the committee on this work has arranged and completed an excellent library catalogue.

A talk by Mrs. Gozzaldi, of Cambridge, on "A Colonial Dame's Corner Cupboard," commemorative meetings, a reception tendered Mrs. Charles Allen, historical outings to the quaint old town of Quincy, and the old Manning homestead at Billerica, have been very pleasant events.

During the past year the chapter has published a year book and has made donations to the Wolcott Memorial fund and to the vacation schools of Lowell.

The sixth state conference was held in Lowell this past year by invitation of the Molly Varnum Chapter.

Business reports occupied the morning hours, but the public were cordially welcomed to the afternoon session, and as the speakers on this occasion represented not only the patriotic spirit but the culture of New England, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by appreciative listeners.

A memorial service in honor of our martyred president was recently held by the chapter. The address was made by the Rev. Warner L. Ward, and was eloquent and impressive.

In this brief review of the work of one of our local chapters an effort has been made to show that the province of the societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to deal with historic matters pertaining to Revolutionary times and to present patriotic needs, and in these lines of work attempted, the interest of the members of this chapter seems to be steadily growing.

The membership of the Molly Varnum Chapter is at present one hundred and fifty-seven, including a "Real Daughter."

Surely it is wise that the coming generations shall be taught the purposes and ideals that give strength and unity to the nation, that, as far as possible, the immense foreign population among us shall be instructed in the principles of this country's institutions, and that the old landmarks shall be reserved from oblivion before it is too late.—From the report of the *Historian*, SARA SWAN GRIFFIN.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—The first fall meeting of the Prudence Wright Chapter was held on the anniversary of its charter day, October 19th, at the old brick sehoolhouse at the center of the town, it being the second meeting held there since the chapter came into possession of it. The regent, Mrs. W. F. Heald, presided. After the opening exercises a report of the state meeting at North Adams, October 9th and 10th, was read by Mrs. Appleton, who had attended. It was voted to have an old-fashioned supper in December. It was also voted that Mrs. Edgar W. Blake procure a picture of the chapter's second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Ruth Naomi (Baxter) Hobart.

After the business meeting light refreshments were served, and a social hour held.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—At a meeting of the chapter October 12th the regent, Mrs. Milton Welsh, read a forcible paper on the subject of representation at the national congress. It was called out by a formal proposition to reduce the representation of chapters at the national congress. Mrs. Welsh was opposed to this reduction and stated reasons of a convincing and far-reaching nature in favor of representation as it now stands. Discussion followed and delegates to the state conference, which was held in St. Louis, October 31st, were instructed to vote against the proposed reduction. These delegates are Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Harry C. Orr, Mrs. Fullerton and Mrs. Howard M. McCutcheon. The following are the new officers:

Vice-regent, Mrs. E. H. Allen; secretary, Mrs. Kate Fullerton; treasurer, Mrs. Willis P. Allen; registrar, Mrs. W. K. Bradbury; historian, Mrs. Justin Bowersock.

A report of the work of the year was given, from which the following is taken:

In a city the size of ours, where we have a club for each emotion, and an association for each conviction, the number of places and opportunities for either hard study or the easy acquirement of knowledge, is equal to the number and places of the gatherings. Hence it has been no easy matter to arouse the interest and enthusiasm which should have been manifested in our chapter long ago. After the first flush of pleasurable excitement over our resurrected great-grandfathers and their attendant deeds of prowess, our ardor had somewhat cooled. During the past year, however, a new life has shown itself due to the untiring efforts of our able regent, Mrs. Milton Welsh, who in the appointment of a committee to arrange a series of social gatherings, solved the problem for us. These gatherings generally took place on the anniversary of some historical event, thereby strengthening our patriotism and incidentally extending the acquaintanceship of the Daughters among themselves. The home of our regent was opened to us with charming hospitality for the first of these assemblies on November 23d to celebrate the decision of the Frederick county court of Maryland, which has the high honor of first deciding in a legal manner the *uncon-*

stitutionality of the stamp act. One of the judges of this court was an ancestor of Mrs. Welsh. A paper on the history of the stamp act and its ignominious death was read by our historian, Mrs. Bradbury, also a little poem entitled the "Tea Party," after which an engaging guessing contest called "Battles of the Revolution" was enjoyed, which resulted in Mrs. H. L. McElroy receiving the first prize, a handsome Daughters of the American Revolution teaspoon, and Mrs. H. C. Orr the second, a coffee spoon of like design.

Our next entertainment was a delightful afternoon reception given at the home of Mrs. Doggett, to the visiting delegates of the "Louisiana Purchase" conference then being held in our city, January 12th.

The social chat and cup of tea following our regular business meeting in April, gave us another pleasant afternoon. Our chapter, through its regent, offered a gold medal to the pupil in each of our two high schools answering most correctly a list of questions prepared by one of the professors of the state university. These medals were awarded during the graduation exercises of the schools, one to young Mr. Burns Moore, of central high school, the other to Miss Hale, of the manual training school. The committee appointed for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to the Philippines all magazines and books contributed by the members of the chapter, met with most encouraging success.—MATTIE C. BRADBURY, *Historian*.

New Jersey State Meeting.—In the face of a keen northwest wind and the thermometer at 50 degrees, the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution climbed the slope of Tennent Hill; along their pathway the upland sumac burned a living flame; the nearby oaks were crowned with crimson gold; far down the southeastern meadow the scarlet maples consciously glowed, and the giant white pines in the churchyard restlessly rustled their blue-green needles; the old wrought iron rooster of Tennent steeple's finial veered slowly westward as if trying to catch a glimpse of the crowd of Daughters that was invading the sacred precinct.

Could he have known that these were the descendants of

that horde who made such a racket on that far-timed Sunday, June 28, 1778, then would he have gladly crowed a welcome, but having an iron heart, he in a dignified manner silently turned his head northward again while the Daughters of the American Revolution fluttered amid the tombstones, finding the oldest grave, that of John Mattison, who died October 27, 1744; then near the church door that of Lt. Col. Henry Monkton, British grenadier, killed at Monmouth; of the Rev. John Woodhull, D. D., who after forty-five years of diligent and successful service as pastor of Tennent, entered rest in 1824; and of the three thousand graves, found that one hundred and sixty held the remains of American soldiers, members of Tennent church and heroes in the various wars in which the United States has been engaged.

The occasion was the semi-annual meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution; time, October 18th; place, Tennent church, three miles northwest of Freehold, New Jersey; location, battlefield of Monmouth; title, Pilgrimage, and a delightful one it proved.

The "Ladies' Aid of Tennent Church" served a quaint harvest-home luncheon in the parish schoolhouse.

Repairing to the church, after the invocation by the Rev. Frank R. Symmes, pastor, the state regent, Miss E. E. Batcheller, charmingly welcomed the daughters to this Mecca of patriots, and hoped a blessing would follow each. While we are justly proud of noble and brave ancestors, their inspiration was acquired in just such sanctuaries as this church.

The address was by the Rev. F. R. Symmes, who gave an outline history of Tennent church; its names, *i. e.*, Old Scots, Freehold and then finally Tennent, in honor of him of the trance-fame, the Rev. William Tennent, whose body was interred in front of the pulpit to protect it from desecration; the church charters, its pastors and the part the church occupied in that great tragedy of June 28, 1778.

Miss M. E. S. Herbert, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on "Battle of Monmouth." She stated that she was born on this battlefield, and had been fed on its traditions. She reviewed the incidents of the battle, giving emphasis to the statement that General Lafayette owed his life and liberty to

the magnanimity of Lord Clinton, who forbade his British soldiers to harm the gallant Frenchman, whom they had "cut out" from the main army.

The state regent called attention to the tablet that Monmouth Chapter had placed on the church September 26, 1901, and then said, "Amid this joyousness we must touch a minor chord." This was in reference to the recent death of the Hon. Henry S. White, husband of the regent of Monmouth Chapter, and called for resolutions of sympathy. Adopted by rising vote.

Holding aloft the gavel, Miss Batcheller announced that the beautiful silver-mounted gavel used by her today was loaned for the occasion by Mrs. Wallace McGeorge, of Nassau Chapter; that it had been given that lady in appreciation of her historical sketch, "A New Jersey Heroine of the Revolution." Producing a copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY of November, 1900, the state regent read aloud the "New Jersey Heroine."

A trustee of the Monmouth Monument Association, Mr. James T. Burtis, of Freehold, N. J., then stated that he knew the paper just read "to be positively correct." He, with the late Hon. Joel Parker, war governor of New Jersey, and the late Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker, were the persons who verified and placed markers on the battlefield. That the so-marked "Molly Pitcher's Well" beside the railroad track was not dug until seventy-two years after the battle of Monmouth; that Mary Hays took the water from a brook adjacent to the "old Parsonage farm."

Mrs. Moses, regent of Gen. David Forman Chapter, offered a resolution "that the Penn. R. R. Supt. be requested by the Daughters to remove the misleading sign of Molly Pitcher's well." This was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, regent of Paulus Hook Chapter, made a spirited address, feelingly alluding to the patriots Tennent, Woodhull, Wyckoff, Forman and others, all members of Tennent church, and who had worshiped God in the very seats now filled with the Daughters. The old sounding-board above her head re-echoed her silvery tones and the audience applauded enthusiastically.

Music, "America," came out in usual form, *i. e.*, strong in the first stanza and gradually ebbed.

The Daughters left the church and were conveyed in carriages to Freehold. There they admired the handsome Monmouth monument; examined with interest St. Peter's Church, which met with worse usage in the battle than did the Tennent church, for it is said that the British stabled their horses in it, and that the Continentals generously punctured its shingled sides with bullets. The bumble-bees have made use of those holes, thinking them cut out for their express benefit. They also visited the stepping stones on the Throckmorton place, that mark the pits where many British soldiers were interred.

With hands filled with autumnal treasures and hearts warmed by historical recitals, the Daughters, with "one longing, lingering look," bade adieu to old Monmouth, as the court-house clock struck V.—I. C. McG.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio.)—

This chapter was organized April 23, 1900, and now has twenty-six members.

The following officers were elected recently: Miss Mary Frances Mumaugh, regent; Mrs. Rose Sturgeon Rising, vice-regent; Mrs. Viola Allen Silbaugh, secretary; Miss Mary White, treasurer; Miss Helen Julia Kellar, registrar; Mrs. May Ewing Martin, historian.

"The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."

"America! the sound is like a sword
To smite the oppressor; like a loving word
To cheer the suffering people, while they pray
That God would hasten on the promised day,
When earth shall be like heaven, and men shall stand
Like brothers around an altar hand in hand."

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, *October 11, 1901.*

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: In your issue for October, 1901, appears a sketch entitled "The Real Daughters of Joseph Habersham Chapter," the statement is made that "Two of the Daughters whose addresses were given us passed away before their applications could be forwarded."

God had already made these ladies "Real Daughters." No action of the National Board or any other institution could make them any more so. All that the National Board could do would be to put their names on record. And that could as well be done a week after their death as a week before.

The souvenir spoon is a minor consideration. It may please an old lady, but the friends of the "Real Daughters" care more for having their names inscribed on the "Roll of Honor," as an historic record.

Is it not wonderful that there are over five hundred names already on the roll, and that those who bear them are scattered all over the land? But the national society has not recorded all.

Now, I suggest that every chapter registrar who considered the application of a "Real Daughter" and then dropped the matter on account of her death, revive the application. Let it bear the date which it would have done, at the time. Send the papers to Washington with a statement of the case, and with the request that the application be given a number to correspond with the date of her application. It is not a question of swelling membership, but one of paying back debts.

There is no danger of establishing a precedent. The re-

maining "Daughters" of Revolutionary patriots are few. I think where a "Real Daughter's" application has been *actually considered* in a chapter, her friends should demand that her name be recorded in Washington.

MARGARET B. HARVEY,
Regent.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

"The place where shining souls have passed embibes a grace
Beyond mere earth: some sweetness of their fames
Leaves in the soil its unextinguished trace,
Pungent, pathetic, sad with nobler aims,
That penetrates our lives and heightens them or shames."

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be;
Till the war drum throb'd no longer and the battle flags were
fur'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

THERE has come to the editor a slip of paper bearing her *address*, but the package to which it was evidently attached is missing. Information wanted.

THAT bright paper, "The Patriotic Review," in its November issue calls attention to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in terms of praise. The Review is devoted to the interest of all patriotic societies. Its Army and Navy Notes are particularly interesting. The Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliaries have their doings chronicled. The full page half-tone pictures are particularly fine examples of the engraver's art.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the first meeting of the year, October 2, 1901, passed resolutions paying beautiful tribute to the memory of our noble president, William McKinley.

They also recommended that the Daughters of the American Revolution wear a badge of black with, or without the insignia. These resolutions were given to the members through the associated press, and throughout the length and breadth of the land the Daughters responded by wearing this symbol of their deep sorrow and heartfelt veneration.

AS THE various chapters begin their meetings of the year there is seen a determination to do more efficient work than ever before in the line of good citizenship. The resolutions of regret that come from different sections deploring the death of our president are united with resolutions to help in saving our beloved land from anarchy. The following chapters have sent such expressions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE since the last issue:

Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Mrs. William Yeandle, regent.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent.
South Carolina State Conference.

Ohio State Conference.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur, New York.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut.

George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution, Milwaukee, Clara B. Shepard, president.

ATTENTION is called to the article on the Children of the Republic on another page. It is believed that this is a subject that will especially interest the Children of the American Revolution and that through their aid many such societies can be organized.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"The night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grass where he sleeps;
The tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

—THOMAS MOORE.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

86. GILBERT.—Captain John Gilbert was killed at New Haven during the raid by the British July 5, 1779. He was born 1732. A marker placed by the Sons of the American Revolution in Evergreen Cemetery indicates his grave. A descendant who was eligible to the S. A. R. through him died in Naugatuck, Conn., about three years ago.—G. F. N.

91. ROUSE.—There is mentioned in *Heitman's Historical Register*, Oliver Rouse, Mass. Ensign 13th Reg., Continental Infantry, Jan. to Dec. 1776. 1st Lieut. in 5th Mass. Regiment, Jan., 1777, to 1783—brevet Captain Sept. 3rd, 1783, to Nov. 3rd, 1783. He died March, 1787. In same book is mentioned Thomas Rouse, of Md. Ensign 2nd Md. Regiment, Feb. 20, 1777; 2nd Lieut., April 17, 1777; 1st Lieut., 1780; prisoner in Savannah Oct. 9, 1779; transferred to 5th

Maryland Reg. Jan. 1st, 1781, to April, 1783. Can one of these men be the one inquired for by E. L. M.?—G. F. N.

100. **ERB.**—In Pennsylvania Archives 2nd series, Vol. 14, will be found the name of Lawrence Erb. He was connected with various organizations from the first enlistment in 1776 to the end of the war. Lawrence Erb and his wife are buried in an old graveyard at Easton, Penn., which is now being converted into a site for the Carnegie Library. The graves have long been in a neglected condition. Lawrence Erb, born Dec. 25, 1758, died April 1, 1808, and his wife, born 1758, died 1830, were the parents of the wife of Gov. George Wolf, of Penn.—E. A. W.

NICHOLAS ERB was the first of the family in America, 1732. He was Swiss by birth. He settled on Hanover Creek in Warwick township, Penn. He had five children: John, who married a Johns, from Leacock township; Nicholas; Christian; Jacob; and Magdalena, who married a Johns.—*Hist. Lancaster Co., Penn.*

CAPT. LAWRENCE ERB with others was commissioned to arrest John Franklin, of Wyoming, who with many from Conn., Ver., and Penn., contemplated founding a new State in Penn. Capt. Lawrence Erb held a commission in the army 1787.—*Hist. Wyoming.*

111. **FORNEY.**—The Peter Forney Chapter was named for Gen. Peter Forney, son of Jacob Forney, of North Carolina. Jacob Forney was a Huguenot, who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, and settled in Alsace, on the Rhine. The name was originally Farney. Jacob Forney was left an orphan when four years old, and came to America when fourteen for greater political and religious liberty. He settled in Penn. in 1735, where he remained till his majority, when he returned to Germany to receive a legacy. In the vessel returning to America he met a Swiss damsel, Mariah Bergner, whom he married, and they made their home in Penn. They afterward joined emigrants who settled in Lincoln Co. (formerly Tryon), in North Carolina. They had three sons, Jacob, Peter and Abram, and four daughters, Catherine, Elizabeth, Christina and Susan. Descendants of these sons are living in Alabama. *Wheeler's History of North Carolina* and *Hunter's History of Western North Carolina* give sketches of the Forneys and of their services during the Revolutionary War.—Mrs. J. M. W.

QUERIES.

107. (1) **BROWN—TAYLOR.**—Wanted, ancestry of Joseph Brown, who married Esther Taylor, of N. J., about 1790.

(2) **BRAET—VAN PELTEN.**—Also of Aeffie Braet, d. 1728, married Claes Frederickse Van Pelten.

(3) **BRACE.**—Also of William Brace, who died 1820, in Elmira, N. Y.

(4) COCKBURN.—Also of William Cockburn, who died April 17, 1810.

(5) Dates of birth and death of Coatje Van Pelten, who married Teunis Van Vechten.—A. V. V. K.

108. (1) REED.—Wanted date and place of birth of Zebulon Reed. His wife's name was Esther—what? He had a daughter Lois, who married Levi Camp.

(2) ARNOLD—McCOURTRIE.—Ancestry wanted of Dorcas Arnold, who married James McCourtrie.—F. C. C.

109. PIERCE.—Can any one tell me if a Mr. Pierce was ever employed as tutor in Gen. Washington's family?—A. H. K.

110. (1) CLAPP—LUDDEN.—Wanted, ancestry and names of children of Didamia Clapp, who married Capt. Ezra Ludden, in 1806. They lived in Northampton, Mass.

(2) HEATH—OWEN.—Ancestry of Abigail Heath, b. Aug. 15, 1790, married Eliphalet Owen, in Windham, Conn.—M. C. C.

111. FORNEY.—For whom is the Peter Forney Chapter, D. A. R., of Montgomery, Ala., named? Are any descendants still living in Ala.?—S. B. E. G.

112. WARREN—PRATT.—Who were the parents of Louisa Warren? She was the first cousin of Gen. Jos. Warren, and wife of Beriah Pratt, Sr., of Middleboro, Mass., a Baptist minister. They moved to New Vineyard, Me. Family tradition says that Minnie Warren, the "Midget," was a grand-niece of Louisa Warren Pratt.—A. M. P.

113. (1) THURSTON.—Wanted the ancestry of Lucy Thurston (born Goodale), of Mass., who went with the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.

(2) CABLE.—Ancestry of Judson Cable, probably of New Preston, Conn.; also of Abigail Cable.

(3) MILLER—TALLMAN.—Ancestry of Phebe Miller, who married about the time of the Revolutionary War, William Tallman, of Fishkill, N. Y.

(4) BLOOMER.—Ancestry of John S. Bloomer, and revolutionary service of any of the above named.—M. C. B.

114. MARSH.—Who were the parents of Jane Marsh, born in Elizabethtown, N. J.? Can revolutionary service be given whereby descendants can join the D. A. R.? Jane Marsh married first John Gillespie, who was a soldier in a N. J. regiment and died before the close of the war. They had two sons, one of whom was named John James, or James John. She married second, Samuel Gorden, and they lived in Wyalusing, Penn. Samuel Gorden had a sawmill on the Wyalusing Creek, which he lost during the boundary trouble between Penn. and Conn. They had one daughter, Mary, born 1789, married Solomon Keeney.—M. I. M. M.

115. NATUS.—Where may information be found of the services of

my ancestor in Gens. Braddock's and Forbes's expedition against Fort Du Quesne, 1755-1757?—W. P. N.

116. (1) STEVENS—TRACY.—Place of birth and ancestry wanted of John (or Jonathan) Stevens, born Sept., 1741, came to Falmouth, Me., thence to Gouldsboro. He died Jan. 9, 1822. He married Mary Tracy.

(2) HAYWARD—CONDIT.—Ancestry wanted of Shadrach Hayward (or Howard) and of his wife, Sarah Condit (or Conduit). They lived in Morristown, N. J.

(3) PALMER—STEVENS.—Othniel Palmer, born Feb. 13, 1743, married Silence Stevens, born Feb. 9, 1741, of Morristown, N. J. She died in Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He is said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Ancestry of both desired.

(4) NEWMAN—PECK.—Ancestry of Benjamin Newman, who married Elizabeth Peck, of Conn. They removed to Vermont.—H. L. S.

117. WRIGHT—HUMBARGER.—Wanted information of the ancestry of Jacob Wright and of his wife, Christina Humbarger. They were married May 24, 1791. Also of Jacob Ziegler, who married their daughter Catharine, April 29, 1817. They were all of Penn.—K. D. B.

118. (1) SQUIRE.—Information desired of George Squire and wife, Jane ———, who were in Durham, Conn., in 1715.

(2) WILLIAMS.—Thomas Williams, of Wethersfield, Conn., married Rebekah ———? Son Jacob, born March —, 1664. Married Sarah Gilbert ———, died ———, 1712. Stephen, born 1693, married Abigail ———? Wanted maiden name of Abigail, wife of Stephen, and of Rebekah, wife of Thomas.

(3) SPENCER—DOUGLAS.—Thomas Spencer,² son of Thomas¹ and Elizabeth (Bates) Spencer, b. 1678, d. 1723-4; married Ann Douglas, 1702. Thomas,³ b. Feb. 23, 1708, mar. first, Deborah ———? second, Submit Hull (alias Strong). Was she the daughter of Elnathan Strong, who mar. April 17, 1712, Patience Tenner, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Tenner, of Woodbury, Conn.?

(4) GUERNSEY.—Information of Mary, b. 1734, dau. of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, of Durham, Conn. The Guernseys are thought to have come from Milford, Conn.

(5) SMITHSON.—Ancestry of Rhoda Smithson, dau. of Robert and Phebe, b. Oct. 30, 1768, married April 23, 1796 (?). Possibly 1789 (?). —A. S. C. S.

NOTE.

The genealogical department gratefully acknowledges a copy of the "Pioneer Women of Wyoming," by F. C. Johnson, from Mrs. W. H. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, and the "Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana," from Mrs. C. C. Foster, state registrar of Indiana.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

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1901

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY, 1901.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—This chapter reports sixty-nine (69) members and that six (6) applications have been made in the last few weeks. The society holds monthly meetings during the winter in the rooms of the chapter at Walnut and Twelfth streets. Interesting papers have been read on Revolutionary subjects. The society is slowly but surely growing, and we feel that members show great interest in the work. This year we hope to make our first contribution to Continental Hall at Washington.

MISS RUTH SNYDER,
President.

INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER.—The society has grown and prospered, having passed the first mile-stone as an organized body on April 19th. The charter was presented at Mrs. Stetson's drawing-room, one hundred and thirty-five guests being present. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Snively, chaplain of the society. A letter of regret was read from Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, president of the National Society, sending cordial greetings, congratulations, and a stirring account of the part Concord played in the battle of Lexington. It was impossible for her to be present since it was Lexington Day in her own town, Concord, but she sent two representatives of herself and daughter Margaret in two books, "The Minute Man" and "The Little Maid of Concord," both written by Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. Augusta DeBubna gave a charming little episode of the battle of Lexington that occurred in her own family, called "A cup of Tea."

The charter was the gift from the Independence Hall Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The state director, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, gave one of her happy addresses. Miss Stetson presented twenty-six (26) charter members with certificates.

During the year we have held monthly meetings, adjourning from May until October. The Flag Salute, written by the national president, was always given by one of the members of the society.

In January the secretary, Miss Stetson, entertained the society at luncheon; after which we made a pilgrimage to the Naval Home, the Schuylkill arsenal and the museums connected with it, by invitation of the commandant.

This society has contributed \$70.00 to Continental Hall and offered a prize in one of the public schools for the best essay on early or colonial history.

MRS. DAVID S. STETSON,
President.

ALLENTOWN CHAPTER.—Owing to sickness, a full report of the work cannot be made, but hope in a few months to be able to send something of interest to the society at Washington.

MRS. IREDELL,
President.

MUHLENBERG CHAPTER.—Three delegates were elected at the last meeting of the society to be present in Washington on February 16th. There are fifty-eight (58) members and nine (9) honorary members. During the last of the year a thorough study of Revolutionary history and excursions were made to points nearby. Contributions have been made to the Cuban fund, books and toys sent to Havana, also to the club-house at Manila to the soldiers and sailors. The society held its Charter Day exercises on December 8th. The charter was presented by the state director, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson. Our national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, was present.

MRS. DAVID MEYERS,
President.

CONRAD WEISER CHAPTER (Reading).—Our chapter is composed of eighteen (18) members, several resignations having reduced the membership somewhat. At the meetings we have had specially written papers read by the children, also a current events class, with charming talks by Mrs. Keim on the federation she attended, also the doings of the children in the chapters at the various places where she has been.

MRS. H. E. P. STEWART,
President.

EASTON CHAPTER.—On account of so much sickness and death, regular meetings could not be held during the past year, of the Valley Forge Society. It will be re-organized the first of February, and a report of the progress will be made. We will not be able to send any delegates to Washington.

ELIZABETH A. DAWSON,
President.

NORRISTOWN CHAPTER.—Owing to sickness and death there is no report to submit from this chapter and the members are so scattered that it will take time and patience properly to re-organize the society.

MRS. MARGARET S. HUNSICKER,
President.

JOHN HART CHAPTER (Pittsburg).—We have had very enthusiastic meetings. In January Mrs. McLane and Mrs. Harding, president of the New Century Club and a Colonial Dame, made splendid addresses. Miss Alice Painter read a patriotic address, holding the attention of everybody by her stirring remarks. The Sons of the American Revolution are having markers made for us and we will decorate a Revolutionary soldier's grave soon. We had an address made by a Son, etc. The society proposes to send laurel from the

route of Washington's march across the Allegheny Mountains from the site of Fort Necessity, where Washington first commanded. We hope this will be the beginning of good work done by the society.

MRS. SULLIVAN JOHNSON,
President.

NEWCASTLE CHAPTER.—We report progress and hope in a short time to have a number of new members in the ranks of patriotic work, and expect to have a fine report next year of the work accomplished during the summer.

MRS. ELIZABETH ROYCE,
President.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER.—Meetings have been held regularly at the home of the president and patriotic papers referring to Revolutionary history have been read. The children were invited to Valley Forge on Field Day, June 16, in reference to the purchase of Valley Forge grounds.

A letter of condolence was sent to Mrs. Hobart on the death of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, he having been an honorary member of our society. The society was invited to the charter presentation of the Muhlenberg Chapter at Independence Hall. The society has received a charter. A number of members have been transferred to other societies, a few have moved away and some are being transferred to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The society sent a contribution toward the fund for placing wreaths on the Washington Monument at Independence Hall on Decoration Day, and contributes liberally whenever called upon to do so.

ANITA M. HAND,
Secretary.

MARTHA WILLIAMS CHAPTER.—No report has been sent to the state director.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. MEARS THOMPSON,
State Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1st, 1901.

To the President General and the Board of Managers:

I have the honor of presenting the annual report of the National Society Children of the American Revolution in Missouri. The St. Louis Society, the oldest of our organizations in the state, has increased in numbers and in the interest in the work. It has upon its rolls the names of fifty-five (55) children. Several of its first, and oldest members, have outgrown the children's work. They are now ready to enter the adult chapters. That they will make intel-

ligent members of the societies composed of men and women, goes without saying.

The society, under the guidance of its charming president, Miss Mary Walker Triplett, has been divided into a senior and junior division. This method has proven very successful. It has given courage to the younger members to help manage their own meetings, where older and more dominant spirits were not present. Miss Grace Adams, who has charge of the junior division, is beloved by the children and prized by all. She is a college graduate and shows skill and tact in her work.

This society has again, as in past years, offered a prize for the best original essay. The competitors are below the high school grade. The subject chosen is "Pontiac," the Indian chieftain, whose body lies buried under one of the largest buildings in St. Louis.

"The Betsy Johnson Society" is named for the nine year old heroine of Bryant Ford, Kentucky. It was organized in May, 1900, with fourteen charter members. These children hold monthly meetings with a program in which its members take part, consisting of the salute to the flag, patriotic songs, and short accounts of prominent events or people in the history of our country. The "Betsy Johnson" Society owes its success and pleasant meetings to its president, Mrs. Johnson Funsten.

The Jefferson Monticello Society, situated at the state capital, is worthy of the name it bears. Miss Daisy Marshall is its president.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. L. SHIELDS,
State Director.

REPORT OF THE VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY.

San Francisco, California, February, 1901.

On the twenty-second of February, eighteen ninety-six, thirty-two boys and girls met at the Occidental Hotel, and under the direction of Mrs. Isabelle Sylvester Hubbard, formed themselves into the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution. In the five years which have elapsed since then it has enrolled a membership of seventy-nine. Of these three have reached the legal age entitling them to admission into the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, three have been taken from us by death, and for one the merry wedding bells have rung. Five have resigned, and the present membership is sixty-seven.

Honor was bestowed on the society in the shape of the "ribbon of distinction" in ninety-seven, by the National Society, in acknowledgment of special patriotic work. On October ninth, ninety-seven, the society, with impressive and appropriate ceremony, presented a

handsome flag to the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Berkeley.

On March fifth, ninety-eight, the society contributed fifty dollars to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, thus constituting its president, Mrs. I. S. Hubbard, an hereditary life member thereof, and presenting her with a beautiful gold medal as a certificate of membership.

The first dollar contributed to the Red Cross fund by the Children of California was given by one of our members, Miss Isabel Denison. Later, the members had the great satisfaction of contributing fifty dollars to this good cause.

The society takes up each year some patriotic object for which funds are collected, the members selecting the objects by vote.

The society contributed one hundred and fifty dollars to the Lafayette Monument Fund, America's beautiful and fitting gift to France.

This year we shall send twenty-five dollars for the monument to be erected to the memory of those most suffering heroes, the Prison Ship Martyrs.

On April sixth the president distributed the certificates, ("tokens of recognition") presented by the national president to all members who had contributed to the Red Cross Fund.

At each meeting a subject is selected by vote to be discussed at the following meeting.

At the meeting held on March third the following subject was debated: Resolved, That the English are justified in the English and Boer War. The negative won.

On April sixth: Resolved, That the negro has suffered more at the hands of the American government than the Indian. Decision in favor of the negative.

On October sixth, subject, Nathan Hale. Members related many interesting facts concerning the hero, and the following poem was contributed:

NATHAN HALE.

Still ringing down the corridors of years,
Still echoing throughout the halls of Time,
The words a nation treasures and reveres—
The simple words his courage made sublime
Live in our hearts, that legend ever new
Of one, who dying, did not shrink or quail—
Spirit that even death could not subdue,
The spirit of the patriot, Nathan Hale.

Calmly he stands among his foeman,
Firmly he steps into his place,
The great sun rises golden—glorious omen,
No trace of fear or suffering in his face;

No foolish boast, or taunt, or vain reviling,
 No cry for mercy, and no prayer to live,
 He meets his death serene, untroubled, smiling,
 Regrets he has "but one"—one life to give.

Oh, Nathan Hale, we read your thrilling story
 With quickened heart beats, and with bated breath,
 We can not share your honor and your glory,
 We can not die, like you, a glorious death;
 Yet from the seeds your sacrifice has planted
 Comes this, although a life we may not give,
 This way of honor to us all is granted—
 That for our country's credit we may live.

"One life," but few are called upon to give it,
 "One life," that we may make or mar,
 But oh, the many who may bravely live it,
 And keep it free from taint, or blight, or scar;
 And since we have "but one," for shame or glory,
 Grant that we may not faint or fail,
 But each day, bring to bear upon our story
 The spirit of the patriot, Nathan Hale.

RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL.

November third, subject, Surrender of Cornwallis. Miss Harriet Wing Moulton (who, with Miss Elsie Tallant, had been elected to represent the society at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument in Paris on July fourth, nineteen hundred), gave an interesting account of that ceremony.

On December first the following resolution was presented to be discussed in February:

Resolved, That the monument to be erected to the martyrs of the prison ships should take the form of a memorial hospital for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, and that the bones of the martyrs be interred beneath it. A paper, prepared by Vice-president Shirley C. Walker, entitled "Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument," was read.

On February twenty-second, nineteen hundred, at a reception given by the Puerto del Oro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the president received a telegram from the national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Washington, D. C., announcing the presentation of a bronze medal to Louis Dorr, a charter member of the Valentine Holt Society, who enlisted in Company H, of the First California Volunteers, following in the foot-steps of his patriotic ancestors, "for his Sacrifice and Service in devotion to his Country as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War."

That our young society is receiving the kind attention and support of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, is evidenced by the fact that both societies admit to membership members of the

Children of the American Revolution for one-half the usual entrance fee, and that the older members were invited to attend a reception given by the Sons, and another by the Puerto del Oro Chapter.

Our vice-president was also a guest of the Society of the Sons at a banquet given February twenty-second, nineteen hundred, and again on November fifteenth, which occasion was the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the "Agreement to Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States."

We have every reason to hope for long life and prosperity for our little band, and shall lend every energy toward the furtherance of the good work of the Valentine Holt Society.

Respectfully submitted, •

RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL,
Historian.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. Lounsbury, state director for North Dakota, writes:

"While it has not yet been possible to form societies of the Children of the American Revolution here, everything shows that they are patriotic. The Stars and Stripes are to be seen in every school room as well as floating from each school building, and the 'Pledge of Allegiance' is given each morning in every room."

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
We know what master laid the keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!"

IN MEMORIAM

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says, I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away."

MRS. MARY ISABEL (WIMPENNEY) GABRIELSON, widow of the late Captain Eric Gabrielson, U. S. R. M. S., and daughter of Captain Littleton Cooke and Isabella Worth (Pease) Wimpenny, died October 3, 1901, in Edgartown, Massachusetts. She was a charter member of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter.

MRS. CLARENCE H. HAYES, Boston Tea Party Chapter, died September 24, 1901.

MISS C. AUGUSTA HASTINGS, Boston Tea Party Chapter, died October 16, 1901. She was an early and valued member.

MISS SARA MYRTA PAVEY, Zebulon Pike Chapter, died October 10, 1901, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, aged twenty-three years.

MISS AMANDA DOWS, beloved regent of the Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently.

MISS HELEN ELLIOTT, Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa, Iowa, died September 28, 1901, in Le Claire, Iowa.

MRS. LYDIA DRYDEN CHAPMAN, "Real Daughter," Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware, died April 19, 1901.

MRS. SARAH WARREN HAMLIN, "Real Daughter," Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion, New York, died in Solsville in 1901, aged eighty-two years.

MRS. RACHEL LEWIS PLUMER, life member, Venango Chapter, Franklin, Pennsylvania, died September 7, 1901.

MRS. DICEA M. CLARK, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died at her home in Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, May 8, 1901.

MRS. ABBIE H. DWELLY, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died May 21, 1901.

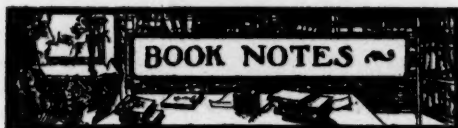
MRS. MARIA LOUISE CLARK WATERMAN, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died at her home in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 17, 1901, greatly mourned.

MRS. LUCY BLISS, "Real Daughter," Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died September 25, 1901.

MRS. JULIANA HOWE EWING, "Real Daughter," Chicago Chapter, died September 9, 1901.

MISS MARGARET LAY, Chicago Chapter, died September 20, 1901.

MISS ELIZABETH DONNEL, regent, Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, died at her home, September 29, 1901. A loyal and patriotic woman.



NORWALK AFTER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS. Published by C. A. FREEMAN, South Norwalk, Connecticut. Price \$1.50, by subscription only.

In commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Norwalk, it is proposed to print a book containing about five hundred pages with the above title.

The volume will be profusely illustrated and printed on satin finished paper in the best style of the printers' art, and substantially bound in cloth, stamped in gold.

Its contents will consist of historical sketches of the town, its old families and homes, its educational, religious, professional, commercial, industrial and civic progress, with interesting accounts of Norwalk's contributions to the army and navy from 1776 to 1898, its benevolent work in relief service, and its patriotic work; also the addresses and proceedings with full accounts of the exercises of the Anniversary Celebration on September 8, 10, 11, and 12, 1901.

The edition will be limited to subscribers and their friends. The profit from the publication will accrue to the Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association, under whose auspices the work is being prepared.

AMERICAN ORATORS AND ORATORY, being a report of lectures delivered by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON at Western Reserve University, under the auspices of the *Western Reserve Chapter*, Daughters of the American Revolution. Printed by the Imperial Press, on Ruisdael hand-made paper. Limited to five hundred copies.

In the year 1899, the Western Reserve Chapter founded a lecture-ship of American history in the College for Women, Western Reserve University, to be filled each year by some eminent historian. For the second of these series the chapter was so fortunate as to secure Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The enthusiastic reception accorded these lectures suggested the advisability of issuing them in permanent form.

YEAR BOOKS OF THE CHAPTERS:

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Ferdinand Welch, regent.

The Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg, Illinois, Mrs. Robert Wier Colville, regent. Contains a fine historical program for the year's work.

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OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

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Kansas,	Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Mrs. G. HAMILTON TEBALUT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford.
Maryland,	Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, . . .	Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Michigan,	Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Missouri,	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,	Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Nebraska,	Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, . . .	Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey,	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico,	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, . . .	Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
North Dakota,	Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land.
Pennsylvania,	Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island,	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, . . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota,	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Utah,	Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIA JACOB ESTEV, Brattleboro.
Virginia,	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia,	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 2d, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. William Parker Jewett, Vice-President General, Minnesota; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-President General, District of Columbia; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Illinois; Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Crosman rose to a question of privilege and stated that in consideration of the terrible tragedy of President McKinley it was her desire to present a resolution.

Mrs. Page moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the presentation of this resolution.

The following was then offered by Mrs. Crosman:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this Board of Management a most grievous calamity has overwhelmed our Nation, in the death of the revered and well-beloved President of the United States, William McKinley, and

WHEREAS, We meet today still under the shadow of that awful tragedy, therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire to pay our heartfelt tribute of veneration to the memory of our martyred President, and to record our appreciation of his remarkable character as a great ruler, a pure patriot, a noble citizen, and a notable example of the highest ideal of American manhood,—who being dead, yet liveth,—who having faithfully

followed as his chosen beacon "the Kindly Light," even down into the "encircling gloom of the valley of the shadow of a most hard and bitter death, has been thereby led into the dazzling effulgence of a blessed and eternal day." Also

Resolved, That we deeply mourn with the stricken wife in her sore bereavement, and while realizing that her suffering is too sacred and too poignant to be intruded upon, yet would fain extend to her our tenderest sympathy and our prayers that "God's way" will soon bring to her a soothing comfort and a sweet realization of the "peace that passeth all understanding."

Mrs. Estey offered the following: "I heartily second these resolutions, and move that they be suitably engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley. Vermont has already paid her tribute of respect on the part of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Unanimously carried by a rising vote.

It was moved and carried that the above resolutions be sent to the Associated Press for publication.

Mrs. Jewett was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "I wish to make a few remarks while we are upon this very affecting subject, and I think there can be no Society from which could come more feelingly these tender resolutions to which we have just listened. We are, in a manner, the eldest Daughter of the Republic,—of that glorious Republic, whose ruler, a broad humanitarian, a loyal patriot, has fallen through the hand of an assassin.

"His death is a matter of deepest sorrow, and it is fitting that we should send messages of sympathy to that stricken woman who, sitting in the shadow of her grief, in her darkened home, weeps and prays that Death may come to take her to her love.

"O! my friends, she saw life only through the eyes of that devoted husband. We sorrow for her. All should mourn for this noble Chief, who was a second father to our country, whose character was so beautiful that it recalls to memory the chivalric knights, heroic kings and wise statesmen of legend, poetry and history. That life which had so tragical an end at the hand of an assassin, is beautiful to think of, for there was Christian devotion exemplified, and we count his example as the white flower of a blameless life. What an exalted model for us all!

"He met the reverses and slanders that came to him with heroic endurance, the outcome of Christian faith. So, too, at the last, when passing away his murmured words were: 'It is God's way. His will be done.' Thus giving a lesson of saintly faith and dying dignity to his people,—to all the world.

"Let us, then, standing in grief, almost at the open grave of the

Chief of the Republic, pledge anew our faith to one another to live and work together, revering the memory of those who gave their lives and strength to found and make free this land. O! Daughters, let us emulate the example of this patriotic President, who was faithful to his country and to humanity through good and ill report; strong in the midst of tumult, serene in adversity, who devoted himself to the cause of Freedom, not only to America and American patriots, but sought to direct the inhabitants of distant Luzon and her sister islands to the ways of freedom and peace, and gave aid and counsel to the people of Cuba, who were seeking free citizenship and free government.

"So, all honor to the memory of the great, broad-minded Christian statesman, our beloved and martyred President."

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Scott moved that the remarks of the President General on the death of President McKinley appear in their entirety in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Seconded by Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Crosman and unanimously carried. All present arose.

The President General announced that as this was the first meeting of the National Board since the terrible calamity that has befallen the country in the death of its beloved President, that it had been impossible to take any action in regard to the wearing of a mourning badge by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, previous to this time, but that a motion to this effect would be in order now.

The State Regents of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Florida spoke to this, announcing what had been done in this matter in their respective States.

It was moved and carried that the President General appoint a committee to attend to the drafting of resolutions on the wearing of a mourning badge by the National Society as a tribute or respect to our late President.

The committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; Mrs. Page, of Virginia; Miss Lovell, of Mississippi; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Richards, of Wyoming.

The following resolutions were presented for the approval of the Board:

"The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at its first meeting since the death of the late President, William McKinley, recommend that the following resolution be communicated through the Associated Press to the members of our Society:

"Resolved, That a badge of black ribbon, with or without the official Insignia, be worn by the members of the Society in memory

of our beloved President, William McKinley, for thirty days after the adoption of this resolution, on this the 2d of October, 1901.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

CAROLINE MURPHY,

ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL,

SALLIE NEWTON PAGE,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,

HARRIET A. RICHARDS.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Chair announced that the regular order of business would now begin and called for the reading of the minutes of the special meeting of June 15th, which had been called for the approval of the minutes of the regular meeting held June 5th.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the special meeting in June, and upon motion the same were adopted by the Board.

The reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the instructions given me at the June meeting of the National Board have been attended to, and although the routine work of the office abates somewhat during the warm months, the work of my desk has gone steadily on, and I have been enabled to render some assistance from my department in the extra work that has been done during the summer at headquarters. It has been my earnest endeavor to sign promptly all certificates of membership and other documents requiring my signature, in order that there may be no delay on my part in the issuance of the same. The correspondence of my desk is up to date, and a beginning has been made in the filing of the numerous papers that have been accumulating for several years in the office of the Recording Secretary General. Number of letters and postals written, 175.

I have received from the following ladies letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the October meeting of the Board:

Mrs. Fowler, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Monfort, of Minnesota; Mrs. Park of Georgia; Mrs. Henry, of Texas; Mrs. Bacon, of Washington State; Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Smith, of Alabama; Mrs. Lounsberry, of North Dakota; Mrs. Richards of Iowa; Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey; Miss Winslow, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Tuttle, Vice-President General of Virginia, and Mrs. Smoot, Chaplain General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL was presented through Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, in the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General, as follows: Madam President and Members of the Board: I have the honor to report the following from June 1st to October 1st, 1901:

Letters received, 64; letters written, 17; application papers issued, 4,357; Constitutions issued, 645; membership circulars issued, 446; Caldwell circulars issued, 179; officers' lists, 489.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

October 2, 1901.

Report accepted.

Amount received and expended by the Curator:

Amount received and expended for postage on blanks, June 1st to October 1st, 1901:

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	21 00
Amount received for articles sold:	
Rosettes,	\$9 90
Ribbon,	1 00
D. A. R. Reports,	1 00
China,	3 05
Lineage Book, Vol. I, XIII,	58 00
	<hr/>
	\$72 95

Office Expenses from August 1st to Oct. 1st, 1901:

To ice,	\$2 60
" toilet supplies,	2 00
" messenger's service,	85
" soap,	20
" twine,	30
" large blotters,	1 00
" 2 qts. ink,	1 50
" box pens,	1 00
" falcon file,	45
" erasers,	50
" 3 doz. pads,	75
" 3 doz. pencils,	25
" postal cards,	50
" postage,	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$13 15

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 561; applications verified awaiting dues, 49; applica-

tions on hand unverified, 182. Real Daughters presented for membership, 9. Badge permits issued, 209. Resignations from the Society, 64; deaths, 23.

The work of verification has been going steadily on through the summer, and upon my return I went at once to work signing the certificates of membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1901.

Some discussion followed as to the obligation of State Regents to inquire into the causes of resignations from their respective States.

Mrs. Murphy, State Regent of Ohio; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, and Mrs. Jewett, Vice-President General from Minnesota, expressed their views upon this subject. The Registrar General then read the names of the members resigning.

Miss Blair requested that the name of one lady resigning be withheld, it being the desire of the Chapter that this member should not resign. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Henry was requested to take the Chair.

Upon motion of Miss Hetzel, the report of the Registrar General was accepted, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants; also moved that the resignations be accepted, and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Wiles expressed great appreciation of the work done by the Registrar General and the promptness with which application papers were verified in her department.

A question was raised as to the time that resignations should go into effect; also as to the bearing of resignations on the publication of the new Daughters of the American Revolution Directory.

The President General requested a full discussion of this matter.

Mrs. Lockwood, a member of the Directory Committee, explained to the Board the necessity for arriving at a decision in regard to resignations in connection with the Directory about to be published, and presented the following: "Resolved, That Resolution No. 144 of the Statute Book, January 7th, 1897, be rescinded."

At the request of the Chair the Recording Secretary General read the resolution referred to from the Statute Book.

The Treasurer General made a statement to the effect that it has been the custom as soon as resignations are received to turn them over to the Corresponding Secretary General, who, in turn, notifies the State Regents of the resignations in their respective States, requesting an investigation of the same before acceptance by the National Board.

At the request of the President General the Treasurer General made certain explanations in regard to resignations.

The matter was discussed and the motion of Mrs. Lockwood again read, voted on, and carried.

Mrs. Murphy, State Regent of Ohio, moved: "That the Directory shall stand as compiled up to July 1st, 1901." Motion carried.

Mrs. Scott was requested to take the Chair.

It was stated that there were two statutes in regard to resignations that conflicted and for this reason it was well to rescind the one just acted upon, which was one of the statutes in question.

Mrs. Wiles offered the following: "Resolved, That a resignation from a Chapter or the National Society, received from a member in good standing, so far as any obligations on her part are concerned, shall date from the date of the resignation, but that the names shall remain upon the rolls until the resignations are accepted by the National Board."

Amendment by Mrs. Crosman: "That all Chapters shall be required to report all resignations at once, without any delay, upon the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer General."

Mrs. Mellon, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, asking that the Chair request the officers who are interested in these resolutions to speak and explain wherein it will facilitate, or interfere, with their work.

The State Regents of Rhode Island, of Vermont, and of Mississippi; Mrs. Lindsay, Vice-President General from Kentucky, and Mrs. Jewett, Vice-President General from Minnesota, spoke to this.

The President General resumed the Chair, and called for action on the amendment offered by Mrs. Crosman to the motion of Mrs. Wiles. This was again read by the Recording Secretary General, voted on and carried.

The original motion of Mrs. Wiles was read, voted on and carried.

The entire resolution, as amended, was read as follows:

Resolved, That a resignation from a chapter or the National Society, from a member in good standing, so far as any obligations on her part are concerned, shall date from the date of the resignation; but that the names shall remain upon the rolls until the resignations are accepted by the National Board."

"That all Chapters shall be required to report all resignations at once, without delay, upon the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer General." Carried.

At 1.20 p. m., upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, the Board adjourned, for a recess, until 2.15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 2, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.35 p. m. by the President General, who requested that the State Regents present lay any matters they might desire before the Board.

Miss Frazer, State Regent of Pennsylvania, expressed, on the part of Mrs. Mellon, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, and herself, the pleasure it would afford the Pennsylvania Daughters to receive the members of the National Board of Management at the annual conference of the Pennsylvania Chapters, to be held in Harrisburg on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October.

This was acknowledged with thanks by the President General on the part of the Board.

Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, announced that owing to the illness of Professor Tuttle, the annual State conference of Virginia had been postponed.

Miss Lovell, State Regent of Mississippi, informed the Board that there were two Chapters in her State in process of organization, and that it was her intention, upon her return home, to stop in another place where it was proposed to form a Chapter.

Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, stated that the work in Rhode Island had been quiet during the summer, but with the return of the autumn, the usual interest in Daughters of the American Revolution matters was reviving.

Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, extended an invitation to the Board to the State conference to be held in Vermont on Thursday, October 10th, when the principal subject for discussion would be the advisability of the reduction of the representation at the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Estey announced that a Chapter had been formed quite recently in her State and was called the "McKinley" Chapter, in honor of the late President.

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, stated that their State conference was held the first week in June last, to which all members of the Board had been invited, at which time the proposed Amendments to the Constitution were considered; also, selection was made of their State Vice-Regent, Miss Eliza Mansfield, of Peoria.

Mrs. Wiles said: "Ladies, I come to you representing the office of State Regent. These affairs are not personal to me. I bring a communication from Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot of Illinois, State Regent from 1893 to 1898, now Honorary Regent. It is my duty as State Regent to present this communication," which communication was read to the Board.

Mrs. Wiles then offered the following resolution, which was seconded:

"I move, therefore, that this communication from Mrs. Kerfoot, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, be placed on file, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to write Mrs. Kerfoot that the action against which she justly protests was without the knowledge or sanction of the Board, and that the Board deeply regrets its occurrence."

Mrs. Lindsay was requested to take the Chair.

After a great deal of discussion, Mrs. Estey offered the following: "Madam President, I move that the resolution offered by Mrs. Wiles, with the amendment, be laid on the table."

The Chair said: "It was moved to table the motion of Mrs. Wiles, with the amendment, but by the unanimous consent of the Board final action was not taken on this."

After further discussion, the Chair said: "Are you ready for the question? All in favor of tabling this, will please rise and be counted."

There were ten voting in favor, and eight against tabling.

The Chair: "The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is tabled."

The following was offered by Mrs. Wiles and seconded: "I move that the Board express its opinion that none of the records can be copied or printed without the permission of the Board."

The motion as written reads: "Resolved, That the Board rules that its official records, or any part of them, cannot be copied, printed, or distributed, without the permission of the Board." Carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Scott: Madam President, I wish to offer this resolution: "I move that the National Board, or the President General, appoint a committee of this Board to investigate and hear this case; that the committee be authorized to secure the best impartial legal advice, be instructed to accept the opinion of its legal advisers, submit it to the Board as their report, and that the Board submit to the next National Congress this report of its committee, with the earnest recommendation that the Congress approve this report, and thus finally close this case in a purely legal and judicial manner."

Mrs. Henry moved that the State Regent of Illinois read the paper to which she has referred. Motion carried.

The following was read by Mrs. Wiles:

WHEREAS, The State Regent of Illinois has presented to the Board a communication signed by all the National ex-officers of the State of Illinois from 1893 to date, and endorsed by herself, therefore, be it

Resolved, That so far as this Board is concerned, the action of previous National Boards and Congresses in regard to the matter al-

luded to in the above communication, is final, the Continental Congress having sole power to re-open any matter on which it has once acted, and likewise sole authority to raise and determine the question whether it will, or will not, review the work of any preceding Board or Congress."

(Signed)

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
State Regent of Illinois.

Mrs. Wiles then offered the following amendment by substitution to Mrs. Scott's motion; seconded by Mrs. Darwin:

"WHEREAS, The State Regent of Illinois has presented to the Board a communication signed by all the National ex-officers of the State of Illinois, from 1893 to date, and endorsed by herself; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That so far as this Board is concerned, the action of previous National Boards and Congresses in regard to the matter referred to in the communication, is final, the Continental Congress having sole power to re-open any matter on which it has acted, and likewise sole authority to raise and determine the question whether it will, or will not, review the work of any preceding Board or Congress."

(Signed)

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
State Regent of Illinois.

While this motion and amendment were pending, at 6.20 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1901.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and accepted.

President General: "It has been moved and seconded that the motions of yesterday stand approved. All in favor of this will say aye."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Wiles offered the following motion: "In accordance with the wish of the Board, I move that the communication presented with my resolutions, though recorded in the minutes, be not published in the Magazine." Carried.

Mrs. Wiles' amendment by substitution was then discussed at great length and at the request of some members of the Board, by unanimous consent, Mrs. Wiles re-wrote her motion to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Continental Congress alone has jurisdiction to discuss and determine, at its discretion, this question."

Mrs. Eagan moved: "To table all discussion of this matter as far as this Board is concerned." Motion lost.

Previous question was ordered.

President General: "The question is now in favor of closing debate on this. All in favor of so doing will please rise."

Nine voting in the affirmative; eight in the negative. A division was called. Eleven voting in the affirmative; five in the negative.

President General: "That vote was on closing debate. We will now hear the motion."

"*Resolved*, That the Continental Congress alone has jurisdiction to discuss and determine, at its discretion, this question."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard the resolution of the State Regent of Illinois as a substitute for that of the Vice-President General of Illinois. A vote is now in order."

Previous question was ordered.

President General: "All in favor of substituting this motion of the State Regent of Illinois will say aye; all those opposed, no. The ayes seem to have it. It seems to the Chair that the ayes have it; but if you think best, we will take a rising vote."

A rising vote was called. Motion carried.

The original motion as amended by the substitute of Mrs. Wiles was then voted on, and carried.

President General: "It seemed to the Chair that the ayes had it in the voting on that question. But there is a call for a division, some thinking the motion was not carried. The Chair did not hear this at first. The question now is as to whether or not the Board wishes to accept the substitution of Mrs. Wiles for the motion of Mrs. Scott."

A rising vote was called. Nine voting in the affirmative; eight in the negative.

This vote was taken after several of the ladies had left.

At 2.55 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 3.15 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 3, 1901.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 3.20 p. m. by the President General.

The report of the Librarian General was presented and read, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound Volumes.—1. Colonial and Revolutionary Homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport, Darien and vicinity. Published by the Norwalk Chapter, 1901. 113 pp. illus. 8°. Presented by Mrs. Samuel R. Weed. A book to delight all lovers of the olden days, as it

brings vividly to mind the men and manners of that period. Special stress is laid upon the events of the Revolution and the part taken therein by the inhabitants of these towns. 2. The Cambridge of 1776, with which is incorporated the diary of Dorothy Dudley, now first published, together with an historical sketch, etc. Edited by Arthur Gilman. Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Cambridge, 1875. 123 pp. illus. 12°. From the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, in exchange. The following extract from the preface well describes the book: "The wish of the editor and his co-laborers has been to present a picture of the Cambridge of 1776, putting the reader in possession of such facts as would enable him to realize the feelings of our fathers * * * and in some measure to appreciate the trials they unflinchingly endured." The Hannah Winthrop Chapter has greatly added to the interest and value of the book by binding in many photographs of places in and about Cambridge. 3. An elaborate history and genealogy of the Ballous in America. Compiled by Adin Ballou. A. & L. Ballou, publishers. 1323 pp. illus. 4°. Presented by the family of the Hon. Latimer W. Ballou through Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution. An exhaustive history of the family, together with many collateral lines. The book is well indexed. 4. Index to American genealogies. 5th edition. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1901. 352 pp. 4°. The last edition of this indispensable guide for genealogist. 5. List of titles of genealogical articles in American periodicals and kindred works. Giving the name and residence, and earliest date of the first settler of each family, and adding deficiencies in brackets. Joel Munsell's Sons. Albany, 1899. 165 pp. 4°. 6. The American Genealogist, being a catalogue of family histories, a bibliography of American genealogy, or a list of the title pages of books and pamphlets on family history published in American from 1771 to date. 5th edition. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1900. 7-16. American Ancestry; giving the name and descent in male line, of Americans whose ancestors settled in the United States previous to the Declaration of Independence. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1887-1899. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. The last thirteen books received in exchange from the publishers. These are most useful books, long and favorably known to all workers in the genealogical field. 17. Public papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York. Published by the State of New York as appendix "N" 7th Annual Report of the State historian. Albany, 1901. Vol. IV. From the New York State Library, in exchange. This volume covers the period from September, 1778, to June, 1779, and gives many facts relating to the military history of the State never before published. Especially interesting are the letters relating to the Indian massacres at Cherry Valley and elsewhere. 18. Collections of the Georgia Historical Society. Vol. V. Part I. Contents: 1. Proceedings of the First Provincial Congress

of Georgia, 1775. 2. Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety 1775 to 1777. 3. Account of the siege of Savannah from a British source. Published by the Savannah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a contribution to Georgia history. Savannah, 1901. XIV, 139 pp. 8°. A debt of gratitude is surely due to the Chapter through whose patriotic efforts the publication of so important an addition to Georgia history has been made possible. 19. Notes and Queries, historical, biographical and genealogical, relating chiefly to the interior of Pennsylvania. Edited by William H. Egle. Harrisburg Publishing Co. Harrisburg, 1901. Annual volume, 1900. Besides the usual amount of genealogical data, transcripts of church and town records, a number of Revolutionary muster rolls, diaries and orderly books are given. Presented by the Harrisburg Publishing Co.

20. Waynesboro. By Benjamin Mathias Nead. Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, 1900. 428 pp. illus. 4°. A history of the first 100 years of that town is here given. No attempt has been made to include genealogies, but all of material value relating to the life and growth of the place, with many historic items are presented. It is to be regretted that family histories were omitted. The typographical features are excellent. From the publishers. 21. Report on edible fungi of New York, 1895-1899. By Charles H. Peck, State botanist. University of the State of New York, Albany, 1900. 234 pp. 68 colored plates. 4°. From New York State Library, in exchange. 22. History of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., at Harrisburg. By William H. Egle and James M. Lamberton. Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, 1901. XV, 405 pp. illus. 8°. Presented by the Harrisburg Publishing Co. 23. Register of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1901, with lists of soldiers, sailors and patriots at whose burial places markers have been placed. Boston, 1901. 185. 70 pp. illus. 8°. Besides the list of the members admitted during the past year, and the Revolutionary records of their ancestors, a complete list is given of the Revolutionary soldiers, sailors and patriots throughout the country whose graves have been marked by the Sons of the American Revolution. 24. Chapter Sketches, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Patron Saints. Edited by Mary Philotheta Boot. Introduction by Charles Frederick Johnson, New Haven, Connecticut Chapters. It is with both pleasure and pride that I report the accession to our library of this monumental work of the Connecticut Daughters. In every respect it reflects great credit upon all whose combined efforts have produced such an important contribution to historical literature. The memoirs of the noble men and women from whom the majority of the Chapters derive their names, are arranged in groups the first representing the civil power; the second the military power; the third, relief service, followed by

a group of heroic women. Then come sketches of the seven towns whose names are borne by the Chapters, while the last monograph is devoted to Nathan Hale. After reading the book, the life of and the time, with its toils and struggles, seem more real, and the "Patron Saints" personal friends.

As thirty-four out of the forty-four Connecticut Chapters are named for women, it is evident that this volume is, above all, a lasting memorial to the Connecticut women whose names are thus commemorated.

26. History of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Philadelphia, 1879. 512 pp. illus. folio. From Mrs. Russell M. Whitney, through the Olean Chapter, in exchange. Many biographical and family sketches are to be found in this county history, as well as notices of the various towns within its borders. A number of the early settlers were either Revolutionary soldiers, or children of the same, and reference to their services at that time are scattered through the volume. This makes the third New York county history in our library.

27. Historical sketches of the town of Leicester, Mass., during the first century from its settlement. By Emory Washburn. Boston, John Wilson & Son, 1860. 2. 467 pp. 8°. Presented by the Chapter now forming at Leominster. A well written town history, containing many Revolutionary muster rolls, making it very useful in verifying military services. 28. Patriotic Citizenship. By Thomas J. Morgan. American Book Company, New York, 1895. 368 pp. 16°. From the publishers. A most useful little book, full of patriotic and inspiring selections gathered from many sources. The plan of the book is unique, and though intended for use in the public schools, it will be found of great assistance to those desiring to learn more about our flag and the "privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship." 29. History of Pettis County, Missouri. 1882. 1108 pp. 4°. From the Sedalia Chapter, in exchange. Many descendants of Revolutionary soldiers settled in Missouri and from the family lines included in this volume much genealogical information can be obtained. 30. Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, New York, 1901. 68 pp. Presented by the Society.

31. Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War. Prepared and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Boston, 1901. Volume 8. This volume of the Massachusetts archives brings the record of individual services down to "Jyp." inclusive.

Unbound Volumes.—Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1900-1901. Philadelphia, 1901. 73 pp. 4°. From the Society, in exchange. The Royal House, Medford. Published by the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 8°. Presented by the Chapter. Year Book of the Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901. 10 pp. 12°. Presented by the Chapter. Proceedings, 2nd Annual

State Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia. Held at Atlanta, Ga. 47 pp. 6th Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1901. Albany, 1901. 97 pp. 8°. The Landmark of Fraunces Tavern. By Melusina Fay Pierce, 2nd edition. Published by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. New York, 1901. 44 pp. 12°. An eloquent plea for the restoration of this landmark of the American Revolution, made famous as the scene of Washington's "Farewell" to his generals and aides. From the Society. Circular No. 55 of the California Sons of the American Revolution, 1901. 8 pp. From the Society. Program of the first State conference of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. Held at Waynesville, N. C., July 2-5, 1901. 8 pp. Report of State botanist, 1899. Albany, 1900. 43 pp. pl. 8°. An historical sermon delivered on the 175th anniversary of Christ Church, Boston; also historical notes on the North Church. By C. W. Duane. Boston, 1901. 57 pp. illus. From the Harriet Winthrop Chapter, in exchange. Pioneer Women of Wyoming; an address before the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By Frederick C. Johnson. Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1901. Presented by Mrs. Katharine Searles McCartney. A very interesting picture of pioneer life in the Wyoming Valley before and after the Revolution, special attention being given to the hardships endured by the women.

Periodicals.—Spirit of '76, for August and September. Publications of the Southern History Association, for May, July and September. "Old Northwest" Genealogical quarterly, for July. William and Mary College Quarterly, for July. Essex Antiquarian, June to September. Connecticut Magazine, for July. Medford Historical Register, for July. Bulletin New York Public Library, June-September. Virginia Historical Magazine, for July. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for July. Annals of Iowa, for July. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, for July. True Republic, July-September. Genealogical Advertiser, for June. Avery Notes and Queries, for August. Patriotic Review, for September.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

October 2, 1901.

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,

Miss Hetzel moved that the report of the Librarian General be accepted with thanks to the donors of the books. Carried.

Miss McBlair said: "I would like a special vote of thanks to the State Regent of Connecticut for this rare volume."

Miss Hetzel moved that a special vote of thanks be sent by the Librarian General to the State Regent of Connecticut for this rare and beautiful volume. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood presented, on the part of Mrs. Tulloch, the REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS, stating that Mrs. Tulloch had been ill and was unable to attend the Board meeting, but sent greeting and hoped to be present at the next meeting.

The report read as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: The following resignations of Chapter Regents are presented for acceptance: Mrs. Eliza C. M. Tift, of Tifton, Georgia; Miss Mary Adelia Harris, of Cedartown, Georgia, and Miss Clara Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Three regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Annie F. N. Edwards, Kensington, Maryland; Mrs. Laura D. Worley, Ellettsville, Indiana, and Mrs. Grace Van E. Gladding, Norwich, N. Y.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regent appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Sarah Jaques Bozeman, Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Phelps Gillett Allen, Estherville, Iowa; Mrs. Martha Dorinda Joslin England, Leominster, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Barret, Montana; Mrs. Jean Morrison Rapp, Las Vegas, New Mexico; Mrs. Addie Donnell Van Noppen, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Scofield Clifford, Union, South Carolina; Mrs. Antha Clift Buxton, Midgetown Springs, Vermont; Miss Anna Mary Riddlich, Suffolk, Virginia, and Miss Margaret Medora Hurlbut, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 10; Charter applications issued, 9; Charters issued, 15: "Lewis," Eufaula, Alabama; "Joseph Habersham," Atlanta, Georgia; "Hannah Weston," Machias, Maine; "Lydia Darrah," Lowell, Massachusetts; "Nancy Hunter," Cape Girardeau, Missouri; "Nathaniel Woodhull," New York, N. Y.; "James Madison," Madison, N. Y.; "Jackson-Madison," Jackson, Tennessee; "Frances Bland Randolph," Petersburg, Virginia; "Virginia Dare," Tacoma, Washington; "Colonel Charles Lewis," Point Pleasant, West Virginia; "John Bell," Madison, Wisconsin; "Tyranona," Lake Mills, Wisconsin; and the re-issue of the "Maricopa," Phoenix, Arizona, and "Kettle Creek," Washington, Georgia. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters written, —.

WHEREAS, The members of the "Andrew Jackson" Chapter of Edgefield, South Carolina, have been dropped for non-payment of dues, and the members of the "Susannah Elliott" Chapter of La Grange, Georgia, have been placed at large, and those of the "Elizabeth Zane" Chapter of Zanesville, Ohio, have sent in their resignations, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters requests that the National Board of Management declare these three Chapters null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

On motion of Mrs. Linsay an expression of sympathy was sent Mrs. Tulloch on account of her illness.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 31—Sept. 30, 1901.

CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last report,	\$19,663 17
Annual dues, June (\$1,093.00, less \$43.00 refunded),	\$1,050 00
“ “ July (\$651.00, “ \$15.00 “	636 00
“ “ Aug. (\$743.00 “ \$11.00 “	732 00
“ “ Sept. (\$938.00 “ \$81.00 “	857 00
Initiation fees, June (\$290.00, “ \$5.00 “	204 00
“ “ July (\$75.00, “ \$1.00 “	74 00
“ “ Aug. (\$144.00, “ \$2.00 “	142 00
“ “ Sept. (\$293.00, “ \$6.00 “	287 00
Blanks,	7 89
New Certificates,	3 00
Current interest,	267 80
Ribbon sales,	1 00
Rosette “	9 90
Stationery commissions from Caldwell & Co., ..	12 51

Total increase of the 4 months,..... \$4,284 10

Total current fund, \$23,947 27

Less amount voted to permanent fund by 10th Congress, 6,000 00

\$17,947 27

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Files, \$1 35

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Stenographer, 4 months' salary,	\$400 00
Extra clerical service, 2 days,	2 00
12 special tin boxes for records,	15 00
3,114 seals for certificates, etc.,	7 90
Messenger, telegrams, etc.,	5 19
Office supplies,	8 90
Advertisement of Flag Day in "Post,"	3 50

442 49

Office of Corresponding Secretaries General.

Clerical service,	\$40 00
10,000 copies officers' list,	52 00
10,000 application blanks,	83 65
2,000 copies amendments to be voted on,	19 50
4,000 copies amendments to constitution, passed,	15 25
Office supplies,	3 50

213 90

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Clerical service, 4 months,	\$312 25
Chairs,	7 50
Engrossing 16 charters,	8 00
50 cloth envelopes,	4 25
200 charter application forms,	4 25
Messenger, telegrams, etc.,	2 91

339 16

Office of Registrar General.

Clerical service, 4 months,	\$703 96
Repairs to typewriter,	6 75
Office furniture,	28 50
Badge permits,	5 50
Binding 7 volumes records,	21 00
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00
Messenger, expressage and office supplies, ...	18 53

807 24

Office of Treasurer General.

Clerical service, 4 months,	\$602 50
Revenue stamps,	1 00
1,000 vouchers and 2 bill books,	17 50
Electric fan,	21 00
Table,	2 35
3 check books,	18 75
Mimeographing 200 letters,	2 00
Auditing accounts, May 1—July 31,	30 00
Messenger,	50
Office supplies,	8 15

703 75

*Office of Historian General.**Lineage Book Account.*

Clerical service, 4 months,	\$520 00
Publishing 1,000 copies, Vol. XIII.,	556 00

Postage,	26 50
Making 2 plates,	16 00
Expressage and office supplies,	4 30

Total expense, Lineage Book, 4 months, ..	1,122 80
Less receipts from sales,	60 10

Net expense of Lineage Book, 4 months,..... 1,062 70

Office of Librarian General.

Clerical service, 3 months,	\$180 00
Expressage,	3 94
1,000 index cards,	2 25
Vol. 8, Massachusetts archives,	3 25

189 44

General Office.

Curator's salary, 4 months,	\$340 00
Office supplies,	20 48
Cleaning rooms and moving furniture,	12 00
Repairing furniture,	4 85
Typewriting paper, ribbon, &c.,	16 60
Putting up awnings,	3 00
Packing Buffalo exhibit,	4 48
Table case for " "	4 60

406 01

Magazine Account.

Editor's salary, 4 months,	\$333 34
Business Manager's salary, 4 months,.....	300 00
Postage for Editor,	10 00
Quarterly allowance for genealogical department,	12 50
Publishing June number,	391 18
" July "	364 73
" Aug. "	262 31
" Sept. "	271 97
Auditing accounts, May 1—July 31,	10 00
500 bills and 1,000 postals,	14 75
11 half-tone plates,	31 30
Binding 1 volume,	1 25
Stationery,	6 55
Office expenses,	39 79

Total expense of magazine, 4 months,	\$2,049 67
Less receipts from subscriptions, &c.,....	781 15

Net expense of the magazine for the 4 months,.... 1,268 52

State Regents' Postage.

New Hampshire,	\$8 50
New Jersey,	10 00
Pennsylvania,	5 00
Wisconsin, 1¼ years,	13 35

36 85

State Regents' Stationery.

Connecticut,	\$1 42
Georgia,	1 28
Illinois,	1 42
Massachusetts,	2 77
Michigan,	5 40
New Jersey,	1 42
Ohio,	2 84
Pennsylvania,	2 84
South Carolina,	1 42
Virginia,	1 42

22 23

Postage for Active Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	\$2 30
Recording Secretary General,	12 94
Registrar General,	5 94
Treasurer General,	1 60
Librarian General,	1 00
Historian General,	1 00
General office,	9 43
On application blanks,	30 00
" certificates,	60 00
4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40

210 61

Officers' Stationery.

President General,	\$26 84
Recording Secretary General,	9 83
Corresponding Secretary General,	3 56
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	7 85
Historian General,	2 85
Treasurer General,	19 50
Registrar General,	3 63
General office,	9 90

83 96

Smithsonian Report Expenses.

Messenger service and expressage, 3d report,...	\$2 75
Photograph of Gen. Miranda's tomb for 4th report,	4 00
Making 4 plates for 3d report,	14 60
2 dozen pads, for index "	50
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Total expense of report for 4 months,....	\$21 85
Less amount received from sales of 2d report,	2 19
<hr/>	
Net expense of report for the 4 months,	19 66

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Buffington, Mrs. Cynthia, <i>Eunice Sterling Chapter</i> , Kansas;	
Cady, Mrs. Harriet E., <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Ferguson, Mrs. Rachel Elting, <i>Hendrick Hudson Chapter</i> , New York;	
Fite, Mrs. Polly, <i>General Sumter Chapter</i> , Alabama;	
Gilbert, Miss Harriet M., Boston, <i>Massachusetts</i> ;	
Gillett, Mrs. Susannah A., <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wisconsin;	
Hearn, Mrs. Anne H., <i>Peter Forney Chapter</i> , Alabama;	
McNeely, Mrs. Mary, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia;	
Maddox, Mrs. Ruth, " " "	
Phipps, Mrs. Polly, " " "	
Squire, Mrs. Nancy W., <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio;	
Story, Mrs. Mary, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia;	
Todd, Mrs. Mary E. F., <i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Webb, Mrs. Esther W., <i>Deborah Champion Chapter</i> , New York;	
Wilson, Mrs. Pauling, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia,	35 80

Support of Real Daughters.

Rent, groceries and burial expenses of Mrs. Eunice P. Davis, Massachusetts,	41 00
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Tenth Continental Congress.

Engrossing resolutions for Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,.....	30 00
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Directory Account.

Electric fan for office of directory,	\$16 00
Office supplies for directory work,	26 50
Commission paid to advertising agent,	49 58
Postage, paper and scissors,	9 00
Wrappers,	3 75
Rent of typewriters,	44 50
Clerical service,	814 50
	<hr/>
	963 83

Certificates.

2,000 certificates,	\$130 00	
Engrossing 1,516 certificates,	151 60	
	<u> </u>	281 60

Rosettes.

Purchase of 200 for sale,	40 00
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Rent of Office and Storeroom.

For 4 months,	598 00
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Total disbursements of Current Fund.....	\$7,798 10
Balance in bank, September 30, 1901, Current Fund, uninvested,	10,149 17
	<hr/> \$17,947 27

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

4%	U. S., registered bonds, face value,.....	\$2,000 00
2%	" " " " " "	8,000 00

Total current investment, Sept. 30, 1901, \$10,000 00

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,829 94
Cash in Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	8,319 23
Bonds of current investment, as above, face value,	10,000 00

Total assets of current fund, Sept. 30, 1901, \$20,149 17

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported, \$48 05

PERMANENT FUND.

Amount on hand at last report, \$13,746 17

Charter Fees.

John Bell Chapter, <i>Wisconsin</i> ,	\$5 00
Nancy Hunter Chapter, <i>Wisconsin</i> ,	5 00
Lydia Darrah Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	5 00
Virginia Dare Chapter, <i>Washington</i> ,	5 00
George Walton Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> ,	5 00
Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> ,	5 00

Commissions.

On china sales by Wright,	3 05
On record shields by Caldwell & Co.,	50
On spoon sales by Tyndale & Van Roden, ...	3 10
On insignia sales by Tyndale & Van Roden,	198 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Mary Isabella Hervey, Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	50 00
William Ellery Chapter, <i>Rhode Island</i> ,	25 00
Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Emma L. Thompson, Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	25 00

Life Memberships.

Bourland, Mrs. Mary Adding, <i>Nathan Hale Chap- ter</i> , Minnesota,	12 50
Du Bois, Mrs. John E., <i>Du Bois Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania,	12 50
Godcharles, Esther B., <i>Shikelimo Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania,	12 50
Griffith, Mrs. Hattie N., <i>Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	12 50
McCalmont, Mrs. Harriet Osbourne, <i>Venango Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
McLean, Rose, <i>Washington Court House Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Whittlesey, Mrs. Caroline B., <i>Peace Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50

Interest on permanent investment,	932 79
Transfer of amount voted to fund by 10th Cong.,	6,000 00

Total increase for the 4 months,	7,379 94
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Total cash of permanent fund, Sept. 30, 1901,	\$21,126 11
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PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

U. S. registered 2% bonds, face value,	\$14,000 00
" " 3% " " "	11,000 00
" " 4% " " "	27,000 00
" " 5% " " "	6,000 00
American Security & Trust Co., 4% debenture bonds,	1,000 00

Total permanent investment, face value,	\$59,000 00
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PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in American Security & Trust Co., as above,	\$21,126 11
Bonds of permanent investment, as above, face value,	59,000 00

Total permanent assets, Sept. 30, 1901,	\$80,126 11
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Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Oct. 2, 1901.

Approved.

Mrs. Henry announced that she had some letters addressed to the Corresponding Secretary General, which, in the absence of that officer, she was requested to read.

Miss Mickley moved: "That these letters be not read to the Board, as the Independence Hall Chapter matter had been referred to a committee to be appointed at the Continental Congress of 1901."

After some discussion this was put to the vote.

The President General said: "The Chair being in doubt, will call for a rising vote."

Eleven voting in favor of the motion (of not reading the letters); eight in the negative. It was, therefore, ordered that the letters be not read.

Mrs. Lippitt said: Madam President, with the permission of the Board I will present this motion: "I move that the Board reaffirm its rule and practice, of many years standing, namely: That

all questions pertaining to Chapter matters be referred to the respective State Regents; and that, in furtherance of the spirit of this rule, in the absence of any State Regent, the Board will defer listening to the presentation of affairs relating to Chapter matters in her State until she has had due and timely notice of such presentation; and that in her absence no one shall be allowed to state her supposed petition or opinion, unless authorized in writing so to do by the State Regent herself."

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; also by Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. Motion carried.

The State Regent of Florida read to the Board a report of the Daughters of the American Revolution work done in Florida after the disastrous fire there, some months since.

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That the Board in accepting the report of the State Regent of Florida, give an expression of their appreciation of her Daughters of the American Revolution work for those in distress in Florida, by a rising vote of thanks."

Motion carried, all present rising.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That we also thank the State Regent of Florida for her judicious and timely use of the funds." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS was presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Lindsay, as follows:

There was a meeting of the Revolutionary Relics Committee on Tuesday, October 1st. The absence of many of the members was regretted; but letters were received expressing their interest in the work.

Your Committee has the pleasure of reporting the results of some very fine work of Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina. By using some of her best efforts in the English language she persuaded Dr. B. H. Teague, of Aiken, S. C., to give his whole collection of relics to the Society. We understand it is not a large collection, but a most rare and valuable one, and he has been years in making the collection.

Mrs. Waring thinks that his photograph should be sent with the articles, and that they be termed "The B. H. Teague" collection. Your Committee gladly accepted Mrs. Waring's suggestion, and the following letter was written to Dr. Teague:

(Copy)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 26, 1901.

Dr. B. H. Teague,
Aiken, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been informed by Mrs. Waring of your generosity to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in giving into their charge your collection of valuable relics.

The case in the Smithsonian Institution which will contain your

relics is under the special charge of men of science, and they will not only be secure as possible, but will be under the tender care of the Daughters, who will feel a pride in them. Will you do us the honor of allowing us to place your photograph with them?

You will have the gratitude not only of our Committee, but of the entire Society.

Believe me, my dear Sir, as Chairman of the Committee, and personally, I am most appreciative of your gracious gift, and permit me, in behalf of the Committee, to thank you.

With sincere wishes for your welfare,

Most cordially,

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

In the last report of the Committee, which was a verbal one, some papers were presented to the Society. In the minutes we notice that they are simply spoken of as being fac-similes of five papers—four commissions in the Revolutionary army and one furlough signed by George Washington, John Hancock and other historic men. These papers were issued to Rufus Lincoln, and are presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Cornelia W. (Lincoln) Davol.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

RACHEL H. LARIMER MELLON.

October, 1901.

Mrs. Lindsay said: "I have also a photograph of a 'Real Daughter,' which was presented through Mrs. Akers; another letter from Mrs. Waring, in which she speaks of having secured three other valuable relics for the Society."

Upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was extended the Committee for this report.

Miss Lovell, State Regent of Mississippi, presented to the Committee a gold sovereign of the time of George III.

Mrs. Lindsay: "Madam President, may I ask that a rising vote of thanks be extended the State Regent of Mississippi for this gift?"

This was acknowledged by the Board on the part of the Society and the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. Wiles: "Madam President, I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn until two o'clock tomorrow." Motion carried.

Mrs. Smoot being ill, Mrs. Henry read the REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE, as follows:

Material ordered:

June 26th, 2,000 folders; subscription blanks for Business Manager of Magazine.

June 27th, 500 postal cards.

June 29th, 500 receipt postals for Treasurer General.
 July 6th, 1 doz. permit books.
 July 12th, 4,000 stamped envelopes; Badge permits, 9 books, 100 per each.
 July 15th, 200 Charter applications.
 July 30th, 500 postals for Business Manager of Magazine.
 July 31st, 1,000 Directory wrappers; 1,000 postals about Lineage Books.

Sept. 14th, 2,000 notification cards for Registrar General.

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
 RACHEL H. LARIMER MELLON,
 ELLA L. JEWETT.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE was read by Miss Hetzel, as acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Sternberg:

The total amount of bills approved from May 31st to October 1st, was \$8,987.84. Of this amount I have approved bills amounting to \$8,644.59, the balance, \$343.25, were approved by Mrs. Sternberg before her departure from the country. The largest sums expended have been for:

The American Monthly Magazine,	\$2,049 67
The Lineage Book,	1,162 50
The Directory,	963 83
Certificates, and engrossing same,	281 60
Rent,	558 00
Postage for Officers,	210 61
State Regents' postage,	36 85
State Regents' stationery,	22 23
Miscellaneous stationery,	83 96
Amendments,	34 75
Spoons for 15 "Real Daughters,"	35 80
Office supplies, and cleaning furniture,	41 93
Pay roll for 4 months,	3,002 50

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Finance Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1901.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Auditor, Mr. Bushnell, stating that the accounts of the Treasurer General were entirely correct.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON 3RD SMITHSONIAN REPORT was given verbally, as follows: "When complete this report will occupy about 400 pages; the last report was 345, with the index. I suppose the index will be about 60 pages. It will be a much larger book than

the preceding volume and will have 84 plates, instead of 51, as in the last one. The reading of the proof the first, second and third times, is about complete; the index proof has just come back and I have begun on that, with my husband's help. The volume will be out either this month or early next month. According to the action of the Board, I ordered 100 volumes to be delivered here."

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

On motion, this report was accepted with thanks to the compiler. An expression of thanks was also extended by the Board to Mr. Darwin.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE was read: The Magazine Committee met on October 2d, at 902 F street. The members who were present were able to report to the Chairman a decided advancement of interest in the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, as evinced by inquiries and letters concerning it, and also by having, during their summer travels personally endeavored to increase its circulation, especially among Chapters in small towns, somewhat removed from the center of the *Daughters of the American Revolution* movement. In one instance, in a town where no Chapter of our Society exists, some copies of the Magazine were given to a few ladies summering there, with the suggestion that they should institute "piazza readings" from patriotic papers printed in those magazines, with a discussion of the incidents of American history contained therein; thus, perchance, bringing to light hidden treasures of patriotic traditions, and local heirlooms of Revolutionary times.

The summer vacation is not a time especially conducive to activity, yet are we sure that good seed has been widely sown, and that the harvest of the coming season will show encouraging results.

There is no special suggestion or recommendation emanating from the Magazine Committee this month, Madam President. The Editor writes most cheerfully; the Business Manager reports most favorably and hopefully, and your Magazine Committee, as a unit, desires to report itself ready for winter work and activity, with renewed energy.

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION was given verbally by the Chairman, Mrs. Lockwood, as follows: Madam President, I have no written report, but of course you have heard the reports from all the officers of each department, which, in a measure, cover any report that I could make. But I desire to say that the work, as far as can be seen, was never in better condition than at this time. The Card Catalogue is literally up to date. There were a few marriages

that were not reported promptly (people are, it seems, more ready to marry than to report it), and this hindered somewhat the work of the Directory; but aside from that, the work is up, and I think each one here feels her own responsibility and is endeavoring to give her best efforts to the work."

Report accepted.

Report of the Credential Committee was given by Mrs. Lockwood, in the absence of Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman.

After some discussion of the report, Miss Frazer moved that this report be approved without the signatures, which may be attached later.

Motion carried, and report ordered to be printed.

Mrs. Wiles moved: "That one copy of all papers sent to Chapter Regents be sent to the State Regents." Motion carried.

At 6.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 2 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY, October 4, 1901.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved: "To reconsider the motion in regard to reading the letters in regard to the Independence Hall Chapter."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard the motion of the State Regent of Pennsylvania to reconsider the motion of yesterday." All in favor of this will say "aye." It was so ordered.

Miss Hetzel moved that the acting Corresponding Secretary General read the letters in question. This was done.

After much discussion the following motion by Mrs. Eagan, amended by Mrs. Wiles and Mrs. Lockwood, was offered: "I move that Miss Baird-Huey be granted her request for a full copy of charges made against her by the then State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Roberts, either written or oral ('charges' to be interpreted according to the discretion of the Executive Committee), in Board meeting of February 7, 1901; these papers to be examined by Executive Committee. And further resolved, that the Executive Committee have authority to consult a lawyer in this matter, and no action to be taken until reported and acted upon by the Board."

The question was called and a rising vote was taken; thirteen voting in the affirmative, and three in the negative. Motion carried.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

Miss Hetzel moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance

with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented a supplementary report.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: I wish to add to my report a request to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize a Chapter at Leicester, Massachusetts, to be known as the "Colonel Henshaw" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

Report accepted and request granted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the firm of Caldwell & Co. in regard to the contract proposed to be made with Miss Dutcher.

Mrs. Scott was requested to take the Chair.

A good deal of discussion followed.

The President General resumed the Chair.

After more discussion on this subject, Mrs. Scott moved: "That the National Board of Management request the President General to hold Caldwell & Co. to their responsibility in the matter of this contract." Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That this Board send resolutions of condolence to the family of Mrs. Field." Motion carried

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That a committee be appointed by the President General to draw up resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Hogg in her great affliction, the death of her husband." Motion carried by a rising vote.

Miss Mickley presented for the approval of the Board a form of application for membership in the National Society, permission for which had been granted at a previous meeting of the Board.

Upon examination of the same, it was moved and carried that this form of application be accepted and that it be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Lindsay asked that the proceedings of this meeting be copied for her by the stenographer, presenting the request in the form of a motion, seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, and carried. The same was granted Mrs. Wiles, upon request.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the matter of appointing a stenographer for the Eleventh Continental Congress be deferred until the November meeting of the National Board." Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report. This was granted, upon motion. The Recording Sec-

retary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Crosman said: "Madam President: As a member of the Committee appointed to have the early minutes of the Society transcribed, I would like to offer the following: Resolved, That the Board express its appreciation of the timely and efficient aid given to the Committee appointed to transcribe the early minutes of the Society, by Mrs. Gahoon, who worked frequently after office hours to do this, assisted by Miss Maclay and Miss Finckel, and that we now thank them for this generous aid by a rising vote of thanks." It was so done.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE was read as follows: To the Auditing Committee, National Board of Managers, Daughters of the American Revolution. Ladies: I have the honor to report that I have completed the detailed examination of the accounts of your Treasurer General, to and inclusive of the month of September, and find that the balance admitted by that officer on the 30th of said month is correct, and that the entries in the book are in proper form.

I have also examined the accounts of the Business Manager of the Magazine, and find them correct.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

October 4, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: I have to-day the pleasure of presenting the 13th volume of the Lineage Book. Two hundred and eighty-three Chapters have been furnished with sets of the Lineage Book, and before the next meeting I will have a list of the names of Chapters in the different States that have received the twelve volumes.

Madam President: Since our last meeting a great sorrow has come upon this Nation and this Society. The death of our beloved President by the hand of an assassin. When the terrible news of his death reached this office there was not an officer within call and the Curator had been called to the bedside of a dying relative. Hearing this in Maryland, I came at once to Washington, reaching here on the morning of Monday, September 16th. I met the Registrar General on my way to the office. We telegraphed to the President General for authority to close the office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-

day; but receiving no answer, I wrote the order which the Registrar General also signed, closing this office on those days. During the afternoon we received a telegram from the President General, requesting that a memorial service be held by the Daughters. As it was too late to get them together, we issued a request that the Daughters in the District should on Tuesday, September 19th, the day sacred to memorial services, meet at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, of which our lamented Chief Magistrate was a member. There were so few Daughters in Washington at that time and the time was too short to reach those at a distance, that this seemed the only course possible.

Trusting this may meet the approval of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That should any occasion of national moment arise, causing the closing of the offices of the United States Government, that the office of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be closed." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS: Madam President: I have the honor to report that I have examined the By-Laws of the following Chapters: "Springfield, of Ohio; "Rainier," of Seattle, Washington; "Distaff," of St. Paul, Minnesota; "Mercy Warren," of Springfield, Massachusetts; "Jennie McNeal," of Salt Lake City, Utah; "Elizabeth Wadsworth," of Portland, Maine; "Nathan Hale," of St. Paul, Minnesota; "Watauga," of Memphis, Tennessee; "Lydia Cobb," of Taunton, Massachusetts; "Judea," of Washington and Litchfield, Connecticut; "Mohegan," of Sing Sing, New York; "Melzingah," of Fishkill, New York; Madison county—"Mary Ball," of Tacoma, Washington; "Sagoyewatha," of Seneca Falls, New York; "Army and Navy," of Washington, District of Columbia; "Ostego," of Cooperstown, New York; Onondaga—"Lycoming," of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and "Chicago," of Chicago, Illinois.

At the meeting of the National Board, December 6, 1899, on motion of Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, the State Regents were empowered to examine the By-Laws of the Chapters of their respective States and report to the Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws.

In accordance with this action of the Board, I have received reports from the State Regents of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Nebraska, which I enclose.

(Signed)

KATHARINE L. ALDEN,

Chairman of Committee on By-Laws, N. S. D. A. R.

February, 1901.

Report accepted.

At 7.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess for refreshment until 7.30. The President General ordered lunch, which was served at the rooms.

The President General called the meeting to order at 7.45.

Miss Lovell moved: "That the Recording Secretary General write Mrs. Draper that the report of the Librarian General is made to the Board and published in the Magazine." Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That those members who have not paid their dues for the required length of time be dropped from the Society, but that their names be not read." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay read for the approval of the Board the telegram which it was proposed to send to Mr. Van Roden, as follows:

Mr. George Van Roden, of J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

"Will it not be possible for you to meet the National Board at headquarters at ten to-morrow morning."

This was approved by the Board and the telegram sent to Caldwell & Co.

Mrs. Scott moved: "That when we adjourn, an informal meeting of the Board be held to-morrow morning at 11.00 for the purpose of meeting the representative of Caldwell & Co. on business, to be followed by a short formal meeting for the purpose of reporting the result of the informal meeting." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel, Chairman of the Committee on Ancestral Bars, made a short report, which was accepted.

Miss Lovell moved: "That the choice of the Committee on Ancestral Bars be sustained by the Board." Carried.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

June 1 to September 30, 1901.

To subscription as per voucher and cash register,	\$556 60
To sale of extra copies,	24 01
To cut of Real Daughter,	3 00
To advertisements,	181 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$764 61

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

To printing June number, including mailing and postage,	\$391 18
To printing July number, including mailing and postage,	364 73
To printing August number, including mailing and postage,	362 31
To printing September number, including mailing and postage,	271 97

Salary of Editor, four months,	333 34
Salary of Business Manager, four months,	300 00
Half-tone plates and cuts,	31 30

McGill & Wallace:

500 receipt postals, furnished and printed,	\$6 25	
500 expiration postals,	6 25	
500 bill-heads,	2 25	
		14 75
To postage, Editor,		10 00
To Mrs. Newcomb, quarterly payment on Genealogical Department,		12 50
To Caldwell & Co., stationery,		6 55
To Hodges, Binding Vol. XVIII,		1 25
To Auditing, May, June, July,		10 00
To Office expenses, July, August and September, as per * itemized account rendered and attached,		23 26

\$2,033 14

OFFICE EXPENSES.

June 1 to September 30, 1901.

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per voucher,	\$3 95	
To postage, four months,	8 44	
To extra postage due,	02	
To postal cards, 125,	1 25	
To express,	90	
To freight and cartage, June numbers,	\$2 05	
To freight and cartage, July numbers,	1 74	
To freight and cartage, August numbers,	1 25	
To freight and cartage, September numbers,	1 30	
		6 34
To telegrams,		1 03
To falcon files,		90
To one registered letter, 8c.; sharpening knife, 10c.; messenger, 15c.; janitor, 10c.,		43
		<hr/> \$23 26

The summer has been a busy one, for besides the regular work in connection with getting out the several numbers of the Magazine and of keeping the mail up to date, etc., over one thousand bills for delinquent subscriptions have been sent out.

The receipts show \$181 received for advertisements, but there are other new ones which do not figure among the receipts as yet.

These advertisements have come through the Business Manager's office and not through our agent. I received a call, however, from Mr. Limeburner in August, and he expressed the belief that their efforts during the summer will bring in some business this fall and

winter. It is necessarily slow work, building up a business among general advertisers for a new medium.

During my absence from the city for a part of September, I made arrangements with one of the young ladies in the office to acknowledge the receipt of all mail containing money, and to forward to the Editor any that was meant for her department, and to me any which needed my immediate attention. I, of course, reimbursed her for this, as the work was done out of office hours. At my own expense, however.

I have not received many replies from the circulars which I sent out to all Chapter Regents urging them to appoint agents for the Magazine in the Chapters. Where this has been done the good results are being seen. It would be very helpful if the State Regents would bring the matter of the Magazine before the State conferences and show that no member can be an intelligent voter who does not know what the National Board is doing and does not keep in touch with the work accomplished by the Chapters throughout the country.

We were much disappointed in the appearance of the cover of the July number, owing to the unsatisfactory plate, as a result of the engravers not having reinforced the drawing before making plate. There was not time to have the new one prepared for the August number, but the September number shows a great improvement. In connection with this, I must call attention to the difference in the appearance of the Magazine owing to the cutting of the leaves, a change which I think some felt was due to the new cover, not realizing the true reason. I, therefore, bring before you an uncut copy, that you may see how materially the appearance of the Magazine is improved when in its original size. I have received some rather severe letters in criticism of the cutting of the leaves, two from gentlemen who preserve the Magazine for binding, which necessitates their being cut twice.

Realizing that cutting the leaves always impares the value of a periodical for binding, as well as its general appearance, I was sorry that I did not know when the matter was being discussed in the Board. In the single number of the Congressional Proceedings the difference was not serious, as it could be overcome by careful binding. On the other hand, I have heard from other subscribers who prefer the cut leaves, because they find it less trouble.

In any event, it is probably wiser to let the Magazine be of uniform size throughout the volume.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

At 9.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

Report accepted.

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